Daily Report

Latin America

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Area Countries Agree to On-Site Inspection

PA081602 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1336 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Washington—The five Central American foreign ministers have agreed to comply with what they had signed to achieve peace in the area. This occurred at the Washington meeting of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission created by the Guatemala accords. Attending the meeting were the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group—Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela—and of its Support Group—Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay—as well as the OAS and UN secretaries general.

The Central American countries decided last night to allow on-site inspections to verify compliance with the Guatemala peace accords, according to a communique issued by the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission. The communique also acknowledged the various steps the Central American governments have taken to comply with the agreements.

The commission comprises the OAS and UN secretaries general and the Central American and Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers. The commission met all day and at 2100 last night issued a 14-point communique. Among the achievements noted by the communique are the following: the creation of the National Reconciliation Commissions, the beginning of a dialogue with the domestic political opposition in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the amnesty decrees in El Salvador and Guatemala and the pardon in Nicaragua, the measures for establishing a cease-fire in El Salvador and achieving one in Nicaragua through an intermediary, the lifting of censorship and the reopening of the newspaper *La Prensa* and Radio Catolica in Nicaragua, and the call by the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Nicaraguan Governments for an end to outside support to irregular forces.

The commission agreed that the five Central American governments will declare their support for each country's national reconciliation commission and will allow on-site verification of the agreements. The commission extended the mandate of the OAS-UN technical mission, which visited Central America from 21-27 October. The mission will offer new suggestions before 20 November.

The commission also agreed to ask the Central American governments to present reports on progress in and compliance with the peace plan before 20 November.

Ministerial Document on Economic Development

PA062239 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Oct 87 p 4

[Text] The following Central American foreign ministers and economy ministers signed an agreement yesterday in the Herradura Hotel:

Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto and Luis Diego Escalante, for Costa Rica;
Ricardo Acevedo and Jose Ricardo Perdomo, for El Salvador;
Miguel D'Escoto and Alejandro Martinez, for Nicaragua;
Carlos Lopez and Reginaldo Panting, for Honduras;
Adolfo Cabrera and Lizardo Sosa, for Guatemala.

The document reads as follows:

Whereas:

1. In the Esquipulas II agreement on "procedures for establishing a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed on 7 August 1987, the Central American presidents stipulated the following: "In an atmosphere of freedom that guarantees democracy, the Central American countries will adopt the agreements that will accelerate development to create more egalitarian societies which will be free from poverty. The consolidation of democracy implies the creation of a system of well-being and of economic and social justice. To achieve these goals the governments will seek together a new special economic support from the international community."

2. The Executive Commission of the Esquipulas II agreements held a meeting in Managua, Nicaragua on 17-18 September 1987 and decided that the ministers in charge of Central American economic integration will negotiate the regional agreements which will step up the economic and social development of the area and will seek international cooperation for which the appropriate suggestions will be made. Likewise, during the same meeting, the Executive Commission formally received resolution No 2-87 of the ministers responsible for Central American economic integration.

It was agreed that:

1. The foreign ministers, who are members of the Executive Commission of the Esquipulas II agreement, accept and support this resolution No 2-87 and express their support for the progress made by the ministers responsible for integration in the reactivation of the Central American economic integration process, regional development, and for the efforts toward international cooperation for these purposes.

2. Within the framework of the Esquipulas agreements, and in order for the Central American region to make better use of its potential and of international cooperation, the regional economic organizations will coordinate their proposals and actions with the ministers responsible for the Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development.

3. The foreign ministers, who are members of the Executive Commission of the Esquipulas II agreements, and the ministers in charge of Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development, with joint and coordinated efforts, will continue working for the application of the Esquipulas agreements regarding economic development and with the necessary efforts in international cooperation for the Central American region.

Issued in San Jose, Costa Rica on 28 October 1987

Cuba

Castro Meets With Gorbachev in Moscow

FL061602 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro met today with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU. He conveyed greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, GOSR. Fidel told Gorbachev that the GOSR is an important event, which is not only important for the Soviet people but also for all true revolutionary progressive humankind. He also underscored the influence of the solemn activities held in Moscow during these days. Fidel told the Soviet leader that these celebrations have a large impact on the minds and hearts of men around the world.

Fidel and Gorbachev concentrated on the status and perspectives of the development of Soviet-Cuban relations. They referred to the level of cooperation which has made possible the achievement of important tasks.

Castro and Gorbachev noted that thanks to Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation, the material technical base of socialism has been reached in our country. They said that economic cooperation between our countries provides for new possibilities of making it considerably more effective and it is an example of a new type of relation between developed and underdeveloped countries. During their talks, the two statesmen paid special attention to the countries' increased contribution to the solution of current global problems, especially those related to the end of the arms race.

The commander in chief and the Soviet leader stressed the direct link between disarmament and development and the worsening of the crisis created by neocolonialism.

Meets With Foreign Leaders

FL071315 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cuban and Soviet leaders, Fidel Castro and Mikhail Gorbachev, met yesterday in Moscow. They discussed a wide range of bilateral and international affairs in an atmosphere of camaraderie and total mutual understanding.

The Cuban president also met with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. They considered the future strengthening of Cuba's internationalist cooperation in the defense of Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity as a fundamental premise for the solution of the problems of the southern African region.

Likewise, the chief of the Cuban revolution met with Nguyen Van Linh, leader of the Vietnam Communist Party. They talked at length about important world affairs and exchanged information on the situation in the two countries and Cuba and Vietnam's main tasks

The commander in chief also met in Moscow with Afghan leader Mohammed Najibullah. Fidel confirmed that Cuba has always favored a just political solution to the Afghan problem and, because of this, supports the national reconciliation policy.

Raul Castro Speaks at GOSR Main Event

FL070423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0207 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Speech by General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC and FAR minister, during the main event marking the 70th anniversay of the Great October Socialist Revolution held at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana—live]

[Text] Comrades, 7 decades is a very short time in the history of humankind. It is merely the life span of a man. However, this short time allows us to look back on an important event, and makes it possible for us to value its special meaning. Seventy years ago the Russian workers and peasants, led by the Bolshevik Party headed by Lenin, for the first time defeated a regime based on exploitation and class division, and ushered in the new day when the conscientious man would create his own history. That 7 November 1917 marked the beginning of a new era. Its example showed the workers, and other deprived people of the world, that the socialist revolution is capable of radically changing society and establishing an economic and social system that is much fairer than the capitalist economic and social system.

Fifteen years ago, when speaking of this unique historic moment, the first secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade Fidel Castro said: The Russian working class, led by Lenin and his party, together with the exploited peasants, carried out the first socialist revolution and with it came the deepest social change in the long, tiresome, and always cruel march of humankind. Marx in his own words said that the end of man's prehistoric days lay ahead, and that man's real history was beginning. This was the role of the October Revolution, of the Russian working class, Lenin, and his Bolshevik Party; end of quote.

Throughout these 7 decades, the imperialist ideologists have not ceased in their useless efforts to lessen the importance of this event and present the Russian revolution as something that did not transcend the borders of the decadent Tsarist empire. Even today, these peculiar ideas continue to be heard and denied by the situation of the several hundreds of millions of people who today live, and struggle, under the correct and creative rules of Marxism-Leninism, and the influence of the example of the first socialist revolution.

On Wednesday, 25 October 1917, according to the Julian calendar used in the Russia of those days, the armed revolution started by the Bolsheviks triumphed. The cannons of the *Aurora* cruiser announced to the world the birth of the first state of workers and peasants. On that same day, at the Smolny, the second congress of the Soviets was inaugurated. Because of Russia's present conditions, Lenin decided that the Soviets were the ones who could organize the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeois large landowners' regime and replace it. After the earlier experience in 1905, this was no longer a simple prediction; it became a reality during the October revolution. The Soviets became the organizations that prepared the people for the uprising, and after the victory, became the organization of power.

However, the problem of power, a problem encountered by all the revolutions, could not be resolved by the Soviets alone. It was the party that provided the Soviets with a revolutionary program. The Soviets gathered the revolutionary class, and the party, the instrument forged by Lenin, was at the vanguard of this class.

The Soviet's second congress took into its hands the power that the armed uprising gave it and became the first government of the poor people,the Soviet of People's Commissars, headed by Lenin as president. The main task of the new state was defined by the leader when he spoke before the congress and said: We are now going to start building a socialist order.

The crucial news of the armed uprising in Petrograd reached Moscow at noon on 25 October together with the news that the bourgeois provisional government had been overthrow. On the night of 26 October, the present capital city of the multinational Soviet state, picked up the weapons to support the insurgents in Petrograd. After 5 days of bloody combat, as stated by Moscow's military revolutionary committee, the enemies of the people who raised their armed hand against the revolution, were defeated. However, the classes stripped of power, refused to accept their defeat and in their desire to recover this power, forced the country into a bloody civil war that continued through the early part of the 1920's. Fourteen capitalist countries, which attempted to drown the newly born Soviet state, participated in this counterrevolutionary action. The powerful Red Army was born at that time, dealing demolishing blows to the local enemies and foreign aggressors. With determination and courage they were both defeated, and the invaders were forced to withdraw beyond the national borders. The Communist Party was the collective intelligence that led the Soviet people in those decisive moments when the revolution was being defended in the heat of battle.

At the same time, it drew the new state's strategy for the future, embodied in the party's new program, and defined the principal guidelines for the construction of socialism.

The example Lenin's great fatherland offered to the world took deep root in the souls of the workers' detachments in the various countries and became the hope and incentive for the peoples. The echoes of the 1917 revolution reached our fatherland as well. Despite the propaganda and siege of world imperialism, the dawning of the Russian Red October constituted a true hope for liberation and a powerful incentive for Cuban workers in the battle for real national independence. The appearance of a red flag on 25 March 1918 at the Workers Center in Havana, the protest of Cuban workers gathered in the (Pairet) Theater against the dispatch of interventionist troops to Vladivostock, the vivas to Bolshevism at the Alhambra Theater, and the arrest of a group of workers accused of conspiring to establish a Soviet republic in the country, were the first reflections of October in Cuba.

Julio Antonio Mella, Carlos Balino, and other enlightened Cuban revolutionaries had the historic honor of promoting a popular movement in solidarity with the nascent state of workers and peasants. Marxist-Leninist ideas broke ground and took root forever among us from the founding in August 1925 of the first Communist Party of Cuba.

No people have ever had to face a greater challenge than the Soviet people when the construction of the socialist society began. Devastated by the effects of World War I and later by civil war and foreign aggression, the country undertook a historic feat without precedent. It transformed a backward and decadent society into a vigorous economic power that amply demonstrates with facts the justice and vitality of the revolutionary ideas that earlier had seemed a dream.

While the USSR devoted its entire strength to the enormous task of building socialism, and when, shortly after its establishment, it started to harvest impressive achievements in all areas, the general capitalist crisis brought about fascism in the political arena, the dictatorship of the most aggressive, reactionary, and chauvinist circles of imperialist financial capital. It was the Soviet people who had to bear the principal burden in the battle against this new scourge. It was the Soviet people who gave the most blood and made the most sacrifices to save the human race from the slavery fascism wanted to impose upon it. The Soviet Union played an essential role in the defeat of Hitler's Germany, thus breaking the backbone of the most aggressive detachments of international reaction.

Its enemies never dreamed that socialism would emerge strengthened from that conflagration, while capitalism suffered irreversible blows when the favorable conditions created by the victory of the Soviet Union and the people's struggle resulted in the division of several countries of Eastern Europe and Asia and the emergence of the world socialist system. At the same time, the

colonial system of imperialism began to collapse and the international workers and communist movement took on new force in the struggle for political and social emancipation.

After the difficult test was passed, the Soviet Union also undertook the titanic task of national reconstruction and advancement along the road to development. Along with achieving the country's resurgence from the ashes of war while helping other countries, the Soviet Union had to face the aggressive policy of the West, now disguised as the so-called cold war, imposed by the United States in its practice of a policy of positions of force, atomic blackmail, and new aggressive military pacts. In these difficult circumstances, the Soviet people reinitiated the construction of socialism.

In the four decades since then, the USSR has attained a high level of economic, technological, scientific, and social development, which places it among the principal countries of the world. The people of Lenin, continually faced with challenges and goals of universal importance, have shown that they are a nation of giants. Their example confirms that in our times nothing is more powerful than the conscious push of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party. [applause]

On an occasion such as today's, we cannot but emphasize that this glorious history of the Soviet Union also records its most absolute fidelity to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Likewise, we cannot but again declare at a moment such as this that the Cuban revolution is an irreversible historical reality because the Great October Socialist Revolution was also one. [applause]

The ideas of Marxism and Leninism and the October Revolution inspired our people's struggle for liberation and social justice during the stage of the bourgeois republic. They germinated among the vanguard of the youth, who, led by Fidel, definitely raised the banners of combat for true national independence; they achieved their highest expression with the triumph of the revolution and the installation of the first socialist state in this hemisphere. [applause]

From the first moment of the 1 January victory, the fraternal hand of the Soviet people has been extended to revolutionary Cuba. During the difficult moments when the U.S. imperialists were trying to economically drown and isolate our revolution, the Soviet Union, with its firm and decisive support, contributed decisively so that our people could resist and be victorious in their effort against the most powerful capitalist country.

Thanks to the solidarity support of the USSR, we have weapons which allow us to confront the military aggression of the enemy. The Cuban people's heroism and conviction to struggle was supported by the opportune solidarity rendered to us in many areas by the Soviet Union. It was precisely with those weapons that we defeated the enemy in Playa Giron, eliminated the counterrevolutionary bands, resisted the threat of nuclear extermination, and were able to make our fatherland an impregnable bastion in which any attempt to destroy this genuine revolution will be defeated without exception. That is why it is unbreakable. [applause]

There is no, there is no [repeats himself] area in our economy or our scientific-technical and social development which does not have the indelible mark of Soviet solidarity that is deep-rooted in internationalism.

Throughout these years, thousands of children from Lenin's fatherland have become brothers to our country and have shared unselfishly all their wealth of experience and knowledge in creating and preparing our defense. We express to them, the representatives of their multinational people, our most profound recognition and eternal gratitude. [applause]

We have marched united along the path of the construction of socialism and together we have forged relations through almost three decades which are examples of respect, confidence, and sincere friendship. The Marxist-Leninist principles support this identification of the peoples, parties, and government and these principles guarantee that the ties that unite us are and will be indestructible. [applause]

The Soviet Union and our country are involved at this time in profound and complex processes directed at improving the socialist society, to strengthen it and achieve superior goals. The details of the two processes demonstrate the inexhaustable wealth of possibilities and options that the construction of socialism offers while remaining attentive to concrete historical conditions and to the characteristics, culture, and traditions of each country, as well as to each one's level of development and tasks that need to be resolved.

We are permanently united by the strategic and supreme goal of constructing a socialist society even though the methods used to achieve this do not have to be identical. We all benefit from our mutual experiences, and it is not mechanical transference that will necessarily carry us to success, but a rigorous analysis, well thought-out and our own, of how to act according to the reality of each country and the historical and socioeconomic context in which we build our new life. With profound interest, we are closely following the process of renewal in which the Soviet people are engaged. We are completely confident that the experience, wisdom, and loyalty to the principles of Lenin's glorious party will guide them and allow them to clear the road and achieve the goals they have proposed for a fuller and happier life for man and a more brilliant future for their people.

We are also absolutely sure that the Cuban people with serenity, confidence, and firmness will advance on the road that has been set forth for the elimination of errors and negative tendencies. [applause]

Our party is conducting this process for the perfection of socialism and, as Fidel said, to rectify is, above all, to find new solutions to old problems that are not only based on the greatest satisfaction of material needs—to which we are supposedly to give the attention required by our own society for its development—but also to place the highest priority on our possibilities for the security of the future and the spiritual needs of mankind. This work is not just directed at transforming the economy, but also is directed at transforming awareness because, as Che accurately pointed out on a certain occasion, Marx was very concerned about economic events and how they would be interpreted by others.

The common enemy of Cuba and the Soviet Union has hoped to see antagonism between our parties because of the differences in each party's respective process of perfection and search for new roads within the social system that we consciously are building. It is not the first time that lies are said and self-interested speculation is used to try and observe distances and friction. Once again they are mistaken. We are convinced that far from being separated, the struggle against our defects and errors in the Soviet Union, as well as in Cuba, confronts the deficiencies of one society, which is barely beginning its march in the long history of humanity, and each one doing this on his own strengthens and unites us even more. [applause]

Today, invariable respect and fraternity has characterized our relations which have become consolidated and strengthened. There is not even the slightest breach in the community of principles between Cuba and the USSR. To say it even more precisely, there are no cracks or splits and there never will be. [applause]

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev accurately pointed out in the historic report he gave at the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the October revolution, the socialist world is before us now in all its national and social differences. This is good and useful. Comrade Gorbachev added: we have convinced ourselves, we have convinced ourselves [repeats himself] that unity does not in any way imply similarity and uniformity. We also have become convinced that socialism does not and cannot have a similar model for everyone, he concluded.

Comrades, the international situation of the past few years has been characterized by a heightening of tensions because of the activities of the current U.S. Administration. It has undertaken the task of reviving its policy of force, thus representing a serious challenge for humankind that is faced with the dangers of a war capable of destroying all life on this planet.

With indignation and stupor, the world has seen the unrestrained surge of the arms race and the irresponsible proliferation of nuclear weapons. Undoubtedly, averting this danger represents one of the biggest and most important challenges of our times. In this battle the USSR, faithful follower of Lenin's legacy, has been the main bastion for peace. We have witnessed many daring, proposals presented by the USSR which have been strongly resisted by the most reactionary sectors of the United States who are now being forced to yield because of the political situation, the pressure of the people, and the persistent and negotiating will of the USSR. The USSR is determined to reach, as soon as possible, agreements aimed at restricting the number of nuclear weapons, an end to nuclear testing, and an end to the use of space for military purposes.

Our people and party strongly support this logical and just policy not only because it means averting the dangers of a war, but because we are aware it is illogical to invest huge amounts of human and economic resources in an arms race when it is becoming more and more necessary to invest these resources to contribute to the development of the people, and to rid them of hunger, misery, and ignorance.

Because of its nature, socialism represents peaceful coexistence among states and it was not by chance that on that historic 7 November 1917, the first legislative act of the Soviet power was a call to peace. In these past 70 years, the ideas of the October revolution, that announced the birth of a new world, have guided hundreds of millions of men and women around the world and represent the banners of humankind's progressive vanguard for a future in which its dearest hopes will become a reality. Today, more than ever, the prophetic words expressed in the Communist Manifesto are proven true. It states that all that the proletarians stand to lose are their chains; however, they have a world to gain.

Today, in the first socialist state of America, in this fertile and unyielding land, we honor the great leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the glorious Communist Party, and the experienced and heroic brother people of the USSR. [applause]

Within the framework of this 70th anniversary let us repeat the combat cry of the immortal forgers of the ideology of the working class: " Workers of the world, unite!" "Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution!" [crowd shouts: "long live"] "Long live Lenin's party!" [crowd shouts: "long live"] "Long live the USSR!" [crowd shouts: "long live"]

"Fatherland or death." [crowd shouts: "We will win!"] [applause]

Haiti

Namphy Speaks at Armed Forces Ceremony

Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 2106 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Speech by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council, at the ceremony making him Commander in Chief of the Haitian Armed Forces at the National Palace in Port-au-Prince—live]

[Text] Officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men: The ceremony for which you are gathered here this evening, around the man henceforth your commander in chief, is highly significant because of its deep symbolism and because of the new dimension—a dimension rediscovered—that it confers on the Haitian Armed Forces as an institution.

Indeed, the Constitution of 1987 consecrates the absolute neutrality of the Haitian Armed Forces by sheltering them from the whims of any ill-intentioned holder of civilian power. The president of the Republic is henceforth only nominally the commander of the Haitian Armed Forces and can never command them personally. Actual command of the Haitian Armed Forces is entrusted to a general officer whose official title is commander in chief of the Haitian Armed Forces. Thus, today's celebration is quite naturally a part of the profound institutional changes in Haitian society as a result of the events arising from 7 February 1986, which culminated in the ratification of the new Haitian Constitution.

This new Constitution has indeed established a more suitable framework for structuring the Haitian Armed Forces, giving them greater autonomy and broadening the top of the hierarchy, rendering it far more supple while diversifying roles and functions.

This symbolism goes much further, because this ceremony is proof, should such proof be necessary, of the Haitian Armed Forces' desire to be attuned to our fundamental charter, taking care to fully respect its stipulations.

Remember that we gave proof of this desire to buttress the Constitution on 17 July 1987 at the Military Academy, our alma mater, where on our honor we solemnly swore allegiance to both the Constitution and the flag. That was also the import of the decree of 18 July 1987 setting forth the general regulations of the Haitian Armed Forces. Finally, it is in this light that the content of the decree of 31 August 1987—which reconsiders officer strength in terms of the new responsibilities of the Haitian Armed Forces and which provides for a new distribution of personnel—should be perceived.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men: In my capacity as commander in chief of the Haitian Armed Forces, I reiterate the commitment to continue making a reality the implications of this rediscovered dimension. Be assured that as the price of this high position conferred on me today, I will see to it that the Haitian Armed Forces, under my real command, pursue the struggle at the cost of the daily offering of each member's life on the altar of sacrifice, so that this little corner of the earth, which is not for sale, may, despite the regrettable and unforgivable erring ways of certain of its sons, continue to survive in honor and dignity.

We will thus always be bent on accomplishing our sacred mission, which today like yesterday is that of guaranteeing the security and integrity of the national territory, so that all Haitians can develop here, masters of themselves and of their fate, never having to accept dictates from anyone at all.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted men: United around the high command of the Haitian Armed Forces and despite the hazards of a difficult national situation, you shall maintain, uncorrupted and undying, your sense of honor and your cult of the fatherland. Later, when the clamor will have died down, when passions will have been spent, and when indispensable decantations will have been effected, it is toward you that a grateful fatherland will turn, and it will thank you for having proved worthy as always of your imposing and sublime task. "Long live a Haitian nation forever united." Thank you.

Election Attacks Continue; Victims Respond

Bazin's Headquarters Attacked

FL061727 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Acts of sabotage are being committed night after night , one after another, in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted] Shouldn't we wonder if the promised security measures will really materialize? [passage omitted]

The Turgeau headquarters of Marc Bazin's party, the Movement for the Implementation of Democracy in Haiti [MIDH], was attacked last night. We talked with Bazin. He will tell us exactly what happened.

[Begin Bazin recording] I would like to confirm the report. Indeed, the party headquarters at 114 Turgeau, in front of the Hotel Training School, was fired upon at approximately 0210. Seven or eight shots were fired. There are bullet holes in the walls. The windows in my office are shattered. There is glass all over the floor. The assailants drove a grey Pajero jeep, according to the testimony of a passerby who witnessed the scene. Unfortunately, the witness was unable to get the license number. [passage omitted]

I ask the government to shoulder its responsibilities and conduct an investigation to identify the guilty parties. I ask it to furnish the protection that every citizen has a right to expect of its government, especially at a time like this. This is an election period. [passage omitted]

I appeal not only to the government to do its job but to all democrats to mobilize and get together to hold a big demonstration on 18 November in favor of democracy and against a return to a Macoute dictatorship. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Eugene Residence Attacked

FL061748 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] As we said a while ago, the headquarters of Marc Bazin's party, the Movement for the Implementation of Democracy in Haiti, located in the Turgeau section of Port-au-Prince, was not the only place attacked by thugs last night. The residence of Gregoire Eugene [head of the Haitian Social Christian Party and a presidential candidate] was also fired upon last night. The headquarters of the Assembly of Progressive National Democrats [RDNP, headed by Leslie Manigat] also got its share of last night's bullets.

We have learned several bursts of gunfire were fired at Gregoire Eugene's residence. The RDNP was also fired upon, but apparently not as heavily as the other political parties.

Gregoire Eugene had spoken over television last night. He had asked the Macoutes to engage in some introspection to allow the Haitian people to forget what has happened, so that the page can be turned and there can be reconciliation. Eugene addressed those committing the disorderly acts, telling them it was not too late for them to take a second look at themselves.

Thus, last night, three more political parties were attacked.

PDCH News Conference Held

FL070307 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole 1100 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] held a news conference at its headquarters on the Champ de Mars yesterday morning. According to the PDCH, the goal of the news conference was to examine how the Justice Department is functioning in Haiti, a few days before the November elections.

(Wisler Pierre-Louis), who is in charge of party doctrine, compared what happened to the members of the Autonomous Haitian Workers Central [CATH] with what is happening to the PDCH—and to the entire country—now.

[Begin (Pierre-Louis) recording] They said that if their candidacies were rejected and they were not allowed to participate in these elections, they would cause trouble. Everyone in Haiti knew this. The Justice Department was aware of this. The Haitian Army was also aware of this. Everyone was aware of it.

Not only did they threaten, but, indeed, as soon as their candidacies were rejected, as soon as a series of individuals learned that they would not be allowed to run for office, they went right out and burned down the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] headquarters. They burned down the business of CEP member Emmanuel Ambroise. They came here and fired more than 60 rounds. We are right near the Dessalines Barracks, and yet they had time to shoot 60 rounds and no one from the Dessalines Barracks came to see what had happened. We are right near the Criminal Investigations Department too. No one from Criminal Investigations came either. They were able to fire 60 shots and no one asked any questions. However, the CATH people made a little threat, and if the population had not risen up, they would have crushed them, blown them to bits. [end recording]

However, the statement with the most impact during the news conference was made by the party's executive secretary, (Menard Charles Roberts), who said that elections or no elections, the PDCH will take power, and that it has the means to do so.

[Begin recording] [(Roberts])] OK, I think that we have already organized in such a manner as to have the people take power on 7 February 1988 with the PDCH, with or without elections.

[Unidentified reporter] What does that mean?

[(Roberts)] That means that we have already organized so that there will be elections and that these elections will turn out the way we want.

[Reporter] You say with or without elections?

[(Roberts)] With or without elections! That is, when I say with or without elections, I mean that there will be elections. (? The people have already decided this.)

[Reporter] And what if there are no elections?

[(Roberts)] At this point, I don't think elections can fail to be held.

[Reporter] Yes, but you are still making a supposition.

[(Roberts)] Assuming elections are held and the results of these elections are fixed...

[Reporter, interrupting] And what if there aren't any elections?

[(Roberts)] If elections are not held, we are in a position to mobilize the entire population in order to have it take power on 7 February 1988, as the Constitution says.

[Reporter] Who do you think might fix the elections?

[(Roberts)] You figure it out. Look at what's going on, and figure it out.

[Reporter] What will you do if the PDCH is not victorious in the elections?

[(Roberts)] If we do not win democratically, we will be a part of the democratic opposition. If, because of certain people, we don't win, we will know [words indistinct]. We will put up staunch opposition, as we are doing now. [end recording]

The PDCH authorities feel that the recent attack on the PDCH headquarters has given the party's political campaign a boost, because now people are hastening to join the party, especially students. The three PDCH spokesmen—(Wisler Pierre-Louis), (Menard Charles Roberts), and (Eddy Volel)—said, in conclusion, that when the PDCH comes to power in 1988, it will set up a national unity government, a government in which all other opposition sectors will be able to participate.

Le Natal Owner Interviewed

FL052232 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Interview with Le Natal owner Robert Malval by (Marc Antoine Delsoin); date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] A fire broke out at around 0400 this morning in one of the workshops and in two of the offices of the Le Natal printing works, off the airport road. What caused the fire? No one was able to explain how the fire started, neither the night watchman nor one of the owners. However, Mr Malval thinks, logically, that this fire is a continuation of the acts of vandalism and terrorism occurring in Haiti during this electoral period because Le Natal is one of the printers responsible for printing ballots for the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP]. We are going to listen to Mr Robert Malval, one of the owners of Le Natal.

[Malval] We have called the justice of the peace and we are awaiting the fire department's report. According to the night watchmen, they awoke at 0400 and saw that there were fires in three places. They alerted us.

[(Delsoin)] The night watchmen didn't see anyone around the printing works, or anything like that?

[Malval] If they had noticed anyone, I do not see why they would have failed to mention it to us this morning. They didn't see anyone. People have been asking me how the night watchmen could fail to notice. I say there is a limit to what we expect a night watchman to do, if it endangers his life. They didn't see anyone. They saw fires in only three places and they called us. So we cannot as yet tell you anything about what exactly caused the fire.

[(Delsoin)] At exactly what time did the night watchmen call you?

[Malval] He didn't call me personally, because my telephone number has been changed and he could not reach me. He saw the fire at 0400. When he tried to call us on the telephone outside his room, apparently his telephone line had been cut; so he went to a factory down the road. He is a friend of the watchman there and he asked to be allowed to call. First he called the Port-au-Prince Fire Department. Then he called a partner of mine, who lives closer, behind Ruelle Nazon. My partner got here at approximately 0500.

[(Delsoin)] Before we continue, can you evaluate your losses? How much damage has been done to the printing works?

[Malval] Well, we can't really tell yet. All I can tell you is that they knocked out our entire production capability. As everyone knows, because they have letters from us regarding the matter, we were printing part of the ballots for the 29 November elections. Let us say that we have fallen by the wayside, because all our presses burned.

[(Delsoin)] So how can you help the CEP now? How can you honor the contract you have with them?

[Malval] I cannot myself honor it, but other colleagues can take over.

[(Delsoin)] Yes, but you had a contract with them. What are you going to tell them?

[Malval] This is a case of absolute necessity and there are provisions for this sort of thing in all contracts.

[(Delsoin)] Yes. Many people think that this will delay the electoral process still further, since the ballots you had started printing have burned, or at least many of them burned, according to what you say.

[Malval] No, because what burned was the paper the Canadian Government gave Haiti on which to print the ballots. What I had to print has already been printed and delivered. We were working on something else. Part of what we were working on was already printed, but the major part of the stock—the paper—burned, before it could be used.

[(Delsoin)] OK, you can't tell me how the fire started. But did you at all suspect, at any time, that the printing works could be set on fire?

[Malval] Let me tell you something. If they burned down the CEP offices, I suppose it was done with a specific goal in mind. Therefore, everyone working for the CEP figures that they are, in one way or another, in some danger. But I had no particular suspicion nor was I aware of any threat, no. In any case, like I told you, I was away on a trip. I just got back last night. I was not informed of any threats to this effect, but...well, many people have suspicions. I'm sure you too have suspicions.

[(Delsoin)] OK, I'll return to the question about how you are going to honor the contract you have with the CEP. Do you think you can continue to work with them or is all your equipment damaged?

[Malval] All of it is damaged.

[(Delsoin)] So you cannot continue. What are you planning to do now?

[Malval] Nothing in particular. I am going to write an official letter reporting that because of the circumstance, we cannot continue to execute our part of the contract. Now the CEP will have someone else execute the remainder of the contract.

[(Delsoin)] Let's go back to the same question, so I can let you go. Don't you have an opinion on this incident?

[Malval] What do you mean, do I have an opinion?

[(Delsoin)] Yes, do you have an opinion on this incident? You have a printing plant. I think this is the first time it has been attacked and its equipment sabotaged. So what is your impression?

[Malval] My impression is the same as yours. This is the logical continuation of the vandalism that has been occurring in the country for the past week. We have been in operation for 10 years. It is unlikely that someone just by chance decided, in the month of November... [changes thought] This is apparently criminal arson, but we can make no definite statements before seeing the experts' reports on the matter. [passage omitted]

Spain's Gonzalez Continues Visit; Signs Accord

PA070359 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] At the Secretariat of Foreign Relations last night, President de la Madrid hosted a dinner in honor of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. President de la Madrid said that Spain and Mexico are united by language, culture, and history, and could identify with each other because of their determination to work in peace and because of their shared vocation for democracy.

President de la Madrid stressed the importance of ending the arms race and channeling resources used for warlike activities toward the improvement of the international community's standard of living.

[Begin De la Madrid recording] Peace cannot be based on an unstable balance of forces or on threats against the human race. Peace should not be based on terror but on an adherence to the highest human values, which would bury nuclear arsenals. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Gonzalez pointed to Mexico's role in the Latin American continent's integration and in the Central American peace efforts. He also pointed out that this continental effort could be the embryo of an institutional structure throughout the hemisphere that will lead to a joint Latin American voice on the international scene, which is greatly needed in today's world. With regard to the future, Gonzalez referred to the year 1992, when the 500th anniversary of the meeting of two worlds will be celebrated.

Before this, President de la Madrid had held an official welcoming ceremony at Los Pinos for the Spanish leader and his entourage. At the ceremony, the national anthems of the two countries were played. The Mexican president and Spanish prime minister greeted the members of the diplomatic corps and dozens of children waving small flags. Moments later, De la Madrid and Gonzalez initiated their official talks. Within the framework of Gonzalez's visit, a commercial cooperation agreement was signed between Mexico and Spain with the objective of implementing measures to eliminate stumbling blocks in the field of commerce.

Madrid Reports Activities

LD071146 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is on the last day of his official visit to Mexico, the third leg of his visit to Spanish America. He has also been in Argentina and Uruguay, and he made a nearly 24-hour technical stopover in Ecuador. In his first meetings with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Felipe Gonzalez emphasized the importance of Ibero-American integration and cooperation for resolving the continent's problems, prominent among which are foreign debt and the Central American crisis. A further report on this visit from Mexico by special correspondent Carlos Agrasar:

[Agrasar] Felipe Gonzalez's Latin American tour is drawing to an end. After opening the Iconographic Gallery of the Quixote [Museum] in the Mexican town of Guanajuato, he is scheduled to give a news conference in the Federal District before returning to Madrid. Initially the visit was planned to be to three countries, Argentina Uruguay, and Mexico, but it has turned out to be a visit to four because of the breakdown in the Spanish Air Force DC-8 which obliged Felipe Gonzalez to spend nearly 16 hours in the town of Guayaquil in Ecuador.

Yesterday Felipe Conzalez had talks with his host, President Miguel de la Madrid, and today they will continue their talks during their trip together from the federal district to Guanajuato. The dinner for Felipe Gonzalez hosted by the Mexican leader in Tlaitelolco has just ended; as you know there is a 7-hour time difference between Mexico and Madrid. The speeches the two politicians made at the beginning of the dinner were dominated by matters concerning foreign debt, the process of Latin America integration, disarmament, and, naturally, bilateral relations, especially the economic aspects of these. Felipe Gonzalez welcomed the winds of democracy and peace now blowing across the Latin American continent, with which Spain and Mexico are involved, winds which will lead towards regional integration.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] Mr President, this continental desire may be the seed of that hemispheric institutional structure which might provide on the international scene that joint Latin American voice so missed in today's world.

In this respect the forthcoming meeting here of eight Latin American presidents will undoubtedly be a great opportunity for assessing the continental situation, for drinking a toast to shared aspirations, and for consolidating an already established system of almost constant consultations. In the last few days, Mr President, I have had the opportunity to have extensive talks with the presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, two of the negotiators in the forthcoming Acapulco summit. The coming together of positions on the Central American question and also a rigorous approach to the problem of debt and international trade have encouraged me greatly. (end recording]

[Agrasar] Miguel de la Madrid devoted a major part of his speech to reflections on peace, disarmament, and the economy. In his view, among the economic challenges Latin America faces, that of foreign debt is particularly important. It is worth pointing out that there is a degree of alignment between the proposals on this matter made by the Mexican leader and those we heard earlier from [Argentinian] President Alfonsin.

Visit Ends; Gonzalez Leaves

PA071834 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez stated upon his return from Guanajuato: Europe knows that an economic and political alliance with Latin America is inevitable. Gonzalez said during a news conference that Europe has become more aware of the overriding interest in the construction of a joint future with Latin America. He asserted that Mexico and Spain have consolidated their political relations and economic cooperation; he added that these conditions are necessary to increase bilateral exports.

Felipe Gonzalez later had a private dinner with Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the PRI's candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. They talked about Mexican-Spanish relations and the 500th anniversary of America's discovery. Following the interview, the Spanish prime minister went to the presidential hangar, where Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz bid him farewell.

Government Denies Duarte Charges on Bases

PA061525 Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (AFP)—The Mexican Government has denied the charges made yesterday by Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte that there are Salvadoran FMLN-FDR insurgency operation bases in Mexico.

In a message sent to the Salvadoran Government and published in today's press, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat emphasizes its wholehearted support to the principle of nonintervention and warned that it does not allow activities seeking to destabilize other countries' governments to take place in its territory.

It reiterated that the presence in Mexico of the FMLN and FDR leaders "does not lead to activities against the stability of the Salvadoran Government or any other government," and mentioned that these persons have political asylum in the country.

The Mexican Government "regrets that President Jose Napoleon Duarte has made such statements that are totally unfounded," and emphasized the "good faith" and the spirit of cooperation that encourages Mexico to cooperate in the dialogue between the Salvadoran Government rebels.

The message adds "it is strange that while on the one hand, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta highly praises Mexico's efforts: and on the other hand, statements are being made, which in addition to being far from the truth, do not help in creating a climate of political cordiality."

In conclusion, the message refers to Mexico's effort toward peace in Central America "through various means," including its participation in the Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama.)

PRI Confirms Salinas as Candidate

PA081910 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] The Seventh PRI National Convention has confirmed Carlos Salinas de Gortari as the party's candidate for the Mexican presidency.

PRI President Jorge de la Vega said Salinas de Gortari will defend Mexico's sovereignty against hegemonic pressures and with the energy and vision of a politician and statesman. He also said the PRI candidate will continue to modernize the economy and politics through advances in democracy and social gains.

The basic campaign platform to be followed by the PRI presidential candidate was also approved at the convention. This document is made up of 12 points highlighting the essential values of the national project, and Mexico's great challenges also are detailed. The three PRI sectors reported what transpired at the convention to Salinas de Gortari. The PRI candidate said this was the highest honor and the most important challenge he has ever had. Following this, the PRI's Executive Committee hosted a luncheon for Salinas de Gortari, and today Salinas de Gortari will take his pledge as the official candidate.

Costa Rica

Arias Optimistic About Peace Process

PA070440 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Regarding the deadline for the Central American presidents to comply with the Guatemala agreement, President Oscar Arias said a historic process will begin today in the region. He also said the shedding of blood by young people must not be allowed to continue.

[Begin Arias recording] A historic process begins today in this troubled area of the world—Central America. Through this process we, the Central American presidents, agreed in Guatemala City on 7 August to bring peace to the region's 27 million human beings.

I want to tell you that, just as when I went to Guatemala, there is now a spirit of great [words indistinct] that we are going to forge ahead despite the many obstacles and occasional skepticism that [words indistinct] the mind and spirit of (?many) people.

Since this will be a test of rationality, and since wisdom and good sense must necessarily prevail over the insanity that continues to kill our own brothers, I know we cannot fail. I know we will comply. I understand the voices that cry out, creating this skepticism. It depends on one's location in the political-ideological spectrum. Those on the far right blame Managua. Those on the far left blame Washington.

As a Costa Rican, it behooves me to play a role of moderation, to look at things as if from a hilltop, with much objectivity, and not to try to blame anyone until I am really convinced there is no sincerity, no will to comply. It behooves me to withold blame until I am convinced that the commitment made in Guatemala was insincere because it was purported to be something different from what we agreed on in that city at that historic moment.

So, during the next few months you and I, dear newsmen, will be taking the pulse of events to determine if we are making progress in our compliance with the Guatemala agreement and if we are doing so with the speed the Central Americans demand. A meeting of foreign ministers will be held within 1 month to make this evaluation. On 15 January—within 2 months—we, the presidents, will meet in San Jose, Costa Rica, to make a further evaluation. During this time the whole world will be informed of the Central Americans' own assessment of the compliance with the Guatemala agreement.

I repeat: The same optimism exists today as when the summit meeting was held in Guatemala City because we cannot fail. A failure on our part means war will triumph. I am certain no Central American president wants to go down in the region's history as the person responsible for the failure to bring back to his people the peace they deserve. No Central American president wants to be remembered for allowing the killing among brothers to continue and for dooming the new generations of Central Americans to a life of more hunger and more poverty. As we all know, war precludes the social and economic development the young Central Americans deserve.

For all these reasons, I want to share with you today my optimism that peace will reign in Central America very soon. [end recording]

El Salvador

Rivera y Damas Says FDR Delegation To Visit

PA081358 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas this afternoon said an FDR delegation is expected to arrive in the country at the end of the month. Msgr Rivera y Damas arrived at Comalapa Airport from Mexico, where he had held a meeting with FDR representatives to discuss, among other things, a possible renewal of talks with the government. The FDR delegation, which probably will meet with members of local political groups, will be formed by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Ruben Zamora, and Hector Oqueli Colindres.

[Begin Rivera y Damas recording] We discussed four points. First, we discussed their reasons for not taking part in the Mexico meetings [with the government]; they expounded on what they had already announced in their communiques. Second, we discussed amnesty. Third, we discussed those disabled in the war; they insisted the disabled should be allowed to leave the country for medical treatment. And fourth, we discussed the arrival of the FDR delegation, scheduled for the end of this month. [end recording]

The prelate added that there is still a possibility a dialogue may be established between the opposing parties, but this will happen in the longer term.

[Begin recording] [Rivera y Damas] They do not discount the possibility, although not immediately but in the near future.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] was unilateral. What was their opinion about President Duarte's position?

[Rivera y Damas] Of course, they felt this should have not been done this way, but I understand this is a measure that had to be taken unilaterally because there was no agreement on a cease-fire. It would have been ideal if there had been a cease-fire agreement. [end recording]

Concerning the subjects the government and guerrillas could discuss during their meetings, Msgr Rivera y Damas said certain changes will be necessary first:

[Begin Rivera y Damas recording] So, for the next meeting, if both sides attend and if the president agrees the two aspects may be discussed at the same time, some modifications in the commissions and the moderator would have to be made. [end recording]

Msgr Rivera y Damas said the conditions set by the guerrillas before resuming a dialogue with Jose Napoleon Duarte's government will be revealed within the next few days.

FMLN Communique on Esquipulas Compliance

PA061940 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command "at 1800 on 5 November"; place not given]

[Text] Pronouncement of the FMLN to the people and the Central American and international community:

Today, 5 November, is the 90th day since the signing of the Esquipulas II agreements, which fall within the framework of a regional and Latin American effort to clear the way for the resolution of national and Central American problems. It is also the expiration of the period during which the signatory governments committed themselves toward presenting the first real and verifiable advances in the areas of democratization, cease-fire, amnesty, refugees, etc.

In view of the efforts, the FMLN General Command states the following:

1. The FMLN reiterates that the substantial content and objectives of the Esquipulas II regional plan and the efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups promote a framework that benefits the resolution of national conflicts and establish guidelines for regional detente and peace.

2. Regarding what particularly concerns Salvadorans, the FMLN will continue in the national struggle for a just and patriotic resolution of the social, political, and military conflict that the country is experiencing; therefore, we believe that [words indistinct] are a beneficial concept.

3. Regarding the development of the Salvadoran situation, it is quite evident that after the statements on Esquipulas II the government has taken new measures that worsen the economic and social situation of the Salvadoran masses. Those measures include a 21-percent increase in the electric power and water rates and the prices of many staples. Meanwhile, it increases the military budget to [number indistinct] colones at the cost of the people's needs. [Words indistinct] war budget [words indistinct] the U.S. Government to maintain the country in a war situation and to maintain the Christian Democratic government, a juridical-police repression was carried out against the workers' struggle for their rights. This included arrest warrants against labor leaders and political repression against the workers of Social Security, ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration], CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission], etc. In that same period the policy against the people of the military-Christian Democratic government has included hate-filled expressions that have nothing to do with forgiving and forgetting. They have included repression of the political prisoners of Mariona prison, which left several wounded, and the deaths of peasants, workers, etc. They also included an entire system of threats and persecution of popular, democratic, and patriotic opposition. For this government, the large social masses do not have the right to enjoy political freedoms [words indistinct] and ideas.

4. Heeding the national sentiments and good intentions that inspire the majority of the Central American and regional governments, the FMLN went with the FDR on 4 and 5 October to the resumption of the dialogue process [words indistinct] the government part. On that occasion the world was witness to the total isolation and social and political repudiation of the government dependent on the U.S. White House and the active national repudiation of the regime's demagogic and repressive policy. On that occasion the constructive position and the proposals of our fronts made possible the achievement of the agreement to create the joint commissions of the two sides to work on the points of a cease-fire and the topics of Esquipulas II. Later, on 21 and 22 October in Caracas, our delegation held meetings with the government side, during which we were unable to achieve the specific agreements because the government delegation maintained a rigid position without margins and without a real desire to achieve agreements advisable for both sides and the Salvadoran people. This situation led to the planning of a new meeting in Mexico City, giving the government time to reach a realistic and flexible position in line with the attitude of our fronts.

5. In the past 90 days refugees from Mesa Grande, Honduras, were the target of deceit, intimidation, and blackmail by the government so they would give up their brave decision to return to our country despite the government and Army harassment. The massive movement of refugees caused much solidarity from the country's labor and political forces. However, the government received the Salvadorans determined to be repatriated with demands and repressive interrogations, forcing women, children, and old people to a lengthy stay at the border crossing. Later, some were taken to garrisons and again interrogated. Others, such as the residents of Copapayo, are still harassed by forces of the (M-5). The Duartist government has declared itself the biggest enemy of the refugees' struggle for their free repatriation. In this way the Reagan administration, through its puppets, grossly contradicted the Esquipulas II plan while the military-Christian Democratic government effectively fulfilled the Reagan plan for the country and the region.

6. Only 21 days after the dialogue in San Salvador a repressive wave was unleashed by the military-Christian Democratic government, especially against the workers and people in the struggle. The point of greatest brutality in this escalation, which included the arrest of [name indistinct] by the Treasury Police, was the assassination of Mr Ernesto Anaya Sanabria, coordinator of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission, which was committed by semiuniformed [semiuniformados] elements of the government Armed Forces a few days after Duarte kissed the U.S. flag, expressing his unconditional [words indistinct]. The condemnable crime led to greater national discontent and condemnation and worldwide repudiation, demanding that the government make known and bring to justice the masterminds and perpetrators of the crime. Our front joined that demand, stating that a basic requirement to hold the next meeting of the commissions in Mexico [words indistinct] the coordinator of the Human Rights Commission. The government [words indistinct] those directly responsible. With this bloody incident and its subsequent attitude, the regime blocked the possibility of reaching specific agreements for a cease-fire and other aspects of the Esquipulas II plan.

7. In addition, the Washington government during this period continued using Salvadoran territory and the infrastructure of the government Army to continue the war of aggression it has developed against Nicaragua through mercenary elements.

8. Regarding the domestic state of war, during this period the military-Christian Democratic government, under the tutelage of the Reagan government, declared itself in an open military campaign, announcing war plans in an effort to recover the military initiative lost in the war against the FMLN. This campaign has included operations of repression and terror against the population in FMLN-controlled zones, the areas in dispute, the areas of revolutonary consolidation, and the cities. As a result of these military plans and the consequent development of the popular revolutionary war, the puppet Army suffered the high cost of 2,236 casualties during the 90 days of confrontation. The fact that the government forces had this high number of casualties and are experiencing a balance of very grave setbacks has not in any way led to a desire for detente, resolution, and peace. On the contrary, the government expresses a warmongering attitude and at the same time shows its inability to halt militarily the development path of the national democratic and progressive movement of this country.

In the face of such a panorama, the FMLN believes it is essential that it make known to the nation and Central America its views on the announcement of the government's cease-fire declaration:

1. In the course of the war and of all the dialogue initiatives the government has always been opposed to any agreed upon cease-fire and has carried out armed provocations on all occasions when the FMLN has declared a unilateral truce.

2. With repressive, military, and demagogic actions, and with the government's refusal to achieve negotiated progress regarding the deep economic, social, and political bases that lead to the national conflict, the government totally blocked the possibility of advancing toward a cease-fire agreed upon by both sides.

3. The government's military declaration mentions the existence of two sides and at the same time bases itself on the recognition of a generalized and permanent state of war in the country and of the existence of a powerful social, political, and military force in the national and popular area and of a governmental and military apparatus as its counterpart. This apparatus is sustained by the Washington government, something that the government proposal clearly omits.

4. The verbal statements of the military-Christian Democratic government include a number of military regulations characteristic of the development of an open state of war, especially a decision to continue the war under the cover of a cease-fire.

5. Prior to the announcement of the so-called cease-fire, the government deployed troops in various points of the territory where there were normally no enemy forces. Contrary to the statements, those forces are forces involved in operations. That is why all forces in operations in FMLN-controlled areas or in operations of repression against the population in any zone of the country will be hit by the units of the FMLN army, guerrillas, and militias. In addition, the development of operations in FMLN-controlled areas empowers our units to operate in the country's cities and roads. In the face of the operations and repressive actions by the enemy, the order to fight has been issued.

6. The Napoleon Duarte government has not complied with and has conspired against the agreements he signed in Esquipulas II, acting in a direction contrary to the improvement of the situation and to the path for solution. To the absence of democracy in the country, the government added more oppression; to the absence of freedom, it added persecution and death; to the problem of the depopulation, the refugees, and the displaced people, it added threats and repression against the movement of Mesa Grande refugees; and to the situation of war, the government added new counterinsurgency campaigns and, therefore, hundreds of dead and wounded soldiers and a harvest of new defeats for its army.

7. The FMLN, for its part, will continue giving its practical political support to the Esquipulas II plan and other Latin American efforts that contribute toward finding solutions in the direction of peace.

8. Our front reiterates its willingness to resume the talks, hoping that the government will stop protecting the assassins of Anaya Sanabria, coordinator of the Human Rights Commission, and responsibly reply to the demands of the people, the world, and our fronts in this regard.

9. We again express our willingness to have a real cease-fire on the basis of a process of change in the conditions of economic, social, and political injustice, which are the direct cause of the state of domestic social war, and on the basis of our agreements and reciprocal demonstrations of desire for understanding.

10. To conclude, we call on the U.S. Government to suspend the financial and material shipments for the war in order to facilitate the national and regional solution and as a contribution to the efforts of the Latin American community.

[Signed] FMLN General Command

Issued at 1800 on 5 November 1987, anniversary of the first cry of independence.

Guatemala

Cerezo Notes Compliance With Esquipulas

PA080334 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 6 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 November—"Guatemala can announce with satisfaction that as far as it is concerned, the National Reconciliation Commission has been installed and the amnesty decree has been sent to Congress. With executive branch approval, it will go into effect today," President Vinicio Cerezo said, announcing that the president, vice president, and foreign minister have each complied with their duties to continue and strengthen the commitment process outlined by the five presidents in Esquipulas II.

President Cerezo added: "I must, therefore, make a call to all Central American and extraregional governments to suspend all aid that openly promotes actions by armed groups or insurgent movements, which hinders the consolidation of democracy and the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in the region.

"We urge the insurgent movement to put aside their weapons and end the violence, which only delays economic and social development and makes our people victims of greater suffering. [quotation mark as published]

Cerezo also said: "The path to a firm and lasting peace in Central America has begun to yield results, and the panorama should be viewed with optimism. The signing of a treaty for the creation of the Central American parliament is a fact. It is up to the legislative bodies to approve it to complete its legal viability. This historic achievement is so important that it should be described as unique and extraordinary in Central American history.

"Those who view the construction of peace with pessimism may perhaps be influenced more by impatience than by lack of faith.

"Let us rejoice that the dialogue has been opened and ask God for the strength to maintain the dialogue and to make it yield results for the good of all our countries.

"May the Christ of Esquipulas, the symbol of our people's religiousness, bless Central America," the president said.

The president reaffirmed his statements by saying that Guatemala signed the document "Procedure for Establishing Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America" on 7 August.

"The Central American presidents made the formal commitment to maintain the objective of building an atmosphere of peace for present and future generations. Without this, development is not possible. We also established a calendar that should now be reviewed to study the achievements made.

"Guatemala," Cerezo said, "generated such important objectives from the moment—on 14 January 1986, when I took office as president—I announced we would be willing to pursue all the possible political paths for the Central American presidents to build a forum to discuss ways to make our people's hopes come true.

"We met in Esquipulas in the same year, 1986, and by issuing the declaration signed by the five presidents we clearly established our intentions.

"At the Esquipulas II presidential summit each government assumed the responsibility of working for the installation of a national reconciliation commission and the issuance of an amnesty decree. The unconventional forces in each country must release all of the people in their custody in simultaneity with the issuance of an amnesty decree."

Army Says 13 Soldiers, 6 Rebels Die in Clash

PA061540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 6 Nov (AFP)—A fierce clash between Guatemalan Army troops and guerrillas groups, which resulted in 19 dead and 14 wounded in the western area of the country, cast shadows on the implementation of the Central American peace plan.

An official report issued today indicates that 13 Guatemalan soldiers, including a second lieutenant, and 6 guerrillas died during a fierce clash that occurred at 1000 (1600 GMT) yesterday at the village of Cabaj, Playa Grande municipality, El Quiche Department.

Fourteen soldiers were also wounded during the clash.

The Army version states that fighting began on yesterday when guerrilla commandoes, presumably members of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP), attacked a military patrol on the outskirts of Cabaj.

Military spokesmen said that the Guatemalan Army troops are following the trail of those who perpetrated the unexpected guerrilla attack and "fled toward the mountains" in that region.

The Guatemalan guerrilla groups' action proves that they reject the amnesty decreed yesteday by President Vinicio Cerezo's government as part of the Esquipulas II agreements' implementation. [passage omitted]

Honduras

Azcona Plan Nonfulfillment 'Discouragement'

PA071721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1624 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Nov (AFP)—Honduran President Jose Azcona today announced the possibility of urgently convening a summit of Central American presidents "to prevent the failure" of the regional peace plan, whose compliance period began on Friday.

In a communique released here by the Press Secretariat of the Presidency, Azcona expressed his "discouragement" over the "nonfulfillment" of the peace agreements by "some of the governments of the region."

In the document the government offered its "full support and the necessary facilities" to the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission, which will specifically verify in Honduras the expulsion of the Nicaraguan contras.

Contrary to what has been charged by politicians, residents, and coffee growers regarding the confirmed presence of the contras in the eastern departments of El Paraiso and Olancho, Press Secretary Lisandro Quezada today said that the rebels "are no longer in Honduran territory but are moving in Nicaragua."

Meanwhile, President Azcona admitted during his recent visit to Washington that "there are not many contras left in Honduras," but he reiterated that they will not be expelled as long as Nicaragua does not negotiate a cease-fire, issue a general amnesty decree, and begin a "real process" of democratization.

Today's communique stated that "in view of the nonfulfillment of commitments made by some governments of the region"—which it does not mention any by name—the Honduran Government "expresses its discouragement over the uncertain future of the peace procedure."

Nevertheles, it stated that it "remains moderately optimistic that the peace plan can be redirected toward the common objective of regional normalization."

Azcona, Quezada said, feels "very pleased" with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's decision to begin a dialogue with the contras, something he described as "a positive and courageous step and the basic point for Nicaragua's domestic democratization."

The government reiterated in the communique "its most resolute support" for the agreements "and in this regard it is willing to make the necessary efforts to prevent failure, including the urgent convening of a Central American summit meeting to make an evaluation and the necessary adjustments that will guarantee the peace plan's success."

At the end of last week Azcona announced that after 5 November, when the Esquipulas II accords should have entered into force, he would propose to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias that they should "not permit the dissolution" of this initiative.

Azcona said that the summit could be held at the end of November without ruling out the scheduled presidential meeting in the beginning of January.

The International Verification and Follow-Up Commission—comprised of the UN and OAS secretaries general and the Central American, Contadora, and Support Group foreign ministers—will present its report on the fulfillment of the peace agreement in January.

Nicaragua

Ortega Asks Obando To Mediate With Contras

PA070011 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Managua, 6 Nov (AFP)—This afternoon Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega asked Cardinal Miguel Obando, archbishop of Managua, to mediate between the government and the contras to agree on a cease-fire.

"I have advised the cardinal that we would appreciate his being the mediator. He considers this positive, and we will continue to discuss the topic to reach an agreement," the president stated.

For his part, Obando announced his initial willingness to accept the post, but he noted that "other steps must also be taken."

The prelate explained that he must discuss the matter with other Nicaraguan bishops, and he explained that today's meeting with Ortega was "their first conversation and that other details must also be agreed upon."

Both the president and the cardinal agreed that there will be no prior conditions to begin the process.

Ortega visited Obando in his office this afternoon to hold a meeting that lasted approximately 30 minutes. Immediately afterward, both made brief statements to the few newsmen who managed to find out about the meeting.

"We would consider it very significant if the cardinal, as president of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua, were to be the one to carry out such a task," Ortega stated.

"This was the first contact made, and we have advised the cardinal of the government's will and he announced his willingness," he added.

Yesterday at a rally held in Managua the Sandinist government announced its decision to carry out a "technical" and indirect negotiation with the contras to secure a cease-fire.

"Be calm and you will know later on," Ortega said in response to newsmen who asked him if the government is also contemplating the possibility of appointing more than one mediator.

Ortega on Meeting

PA070208 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0002 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] This evening, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra led a solemn ceremony held at the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions in this capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Afterward, the comrade president reported on the meeting he held at noon today with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] I visited Cardinal Obando y Bravo today and informed him that we thought he was the right person to act as mediator to arrange a cease-fire.

[Reporter] What was his reaction?

[Ortega] His reaction was positive. On Tuesday... [corrects himself] Wednesday he will meet with the Episcopal Conference. After this meeting I will meet with him again so we may make a concrete, final decision.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] The proposal has been made. It has been well received, but a final decision has not been made.

[Reporter] Mr President, the State Department has said that what you specified yesterday as the steps Nicaragua has taken are positive. Would it be correct to assume that the arrival of Mr Dodd, who is beginning a tour through Central America, will lead to a dialogue, a bilateral dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States?

[Ortega] Well, we (?said) that the U.S. (?Congress) has an influence on the process of dialogue and, above all, the U.S. Government should decide once and for all to activate the direct contact with Nicaragua to discuss specific security matters.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] contact to coordinate a cease-fire?

[Ortega] First we have to [words indistinct] mediator well, to work out the matter of the mediator. [Words indistinct] has already been [words indistinct] Cardinal Obando y Bravo. Cardinal Obando y Bravo has reacted positively to this. He has to inform the Episcopal Conference. Therefore, in the next few days we will work out, in a definitive manner, the role of the mediator, (?who is) the mediator, and confirm him. Then there will be...

[Reporter, interrupting] Mr President, how does tomorrow's deadline stand?

[Ortega] It stands. I will give the order for the operations to begin at 0200. [passage indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] This proposal of an agreement to talk, the dialogue to agree to a cease-fire is [words indistinct], is approved in the Guatemala agreements. We followed a procedure. [We established] a partial cease-fire first, and we are now passing into this new stage. President Duarte followed a different procedure. He first tried to [words indistinct] the cease-fire directly and is now talking about a unilateral cease-fire. So, we are following different procedures [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Defense Minister Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra and Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, vice coordinator of the Executive Commission of FSLN National Directorate, also participated in this solemn event to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Obando y Bravo Comments

PA071919 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Following President Daniel Ortega's 1/2 hour visit, when the president suggested Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo act as mediator if a dialogue is eventually held with the mercenaries to negotiate a cease-fire, Cardinal Obando y Bravo issued the following statements:

[Begin recording] [Obando] I do not have copies of the documents, but I would have preferred a broader amnesty. I have always insisted on this because I believe this would have brought peace to the Nicaraguan family. He offered an amnesty—that is true—but the amnesty is probably conditioned on the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission's ruling. This is also the case with the state of emergency. I have not analyzed this issue yet, but I have heard that it is also conditioned on the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission's decision. Of course, I would have preferred the achievement of peace so that on 5 November we could

have put a stop to the noise of cannon and machineguns. I would like to prove that this is the most ideal solution, but I also know that the problems are not so simple; they are complex.

[Reporter] Cardinal, Dr Adolfo Calero this morning said in Costa Rica that he would accept you as the only and exclusive mediator to negotiate a cease-fire. What is your answer?

[Obando] I have always stated that we can act as mediator or go-between provided the parties in conflict accept the mediator. Otherwise, the person cannot act as a mediator. It is necessary for the parties in conflict to state their good will. I already know that the contras have always accepted my role as mediator, but it is also necessary to find out what the Nicaraguan Government thinks. The Nicaraguan Government has not sent me a notification so far.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] between the FSLN and the government 1 week ago. Following last night's statements do you think that the fronts and the government have reached a consensus?

[Obando] When you talk about a consensus, do you mean willing to participate in a dialogue?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Obando] Well, we asked Dr Sergio Ramirez on 4 November, during the meeting held by the National Reconciliation Commission, if the dialogue was possible. He told me on 4 November that the government's position remained unchanged and added that the contras' only option was to accept the amnesty and then join a political party if they wanted to participate in a dialogue. Ramirez told me this on 4 November, and the president issued the statement that we all heard. He said that he would talk with the contra leadership through an intermediary. That is the only thing I know; I do not know who will act as intermediary and when the mediation will take place. I hope the problem is resolved soon. I am not the only one who could act as intermediary; many others could do it. However, if we can do anything for the homeland we are willing to do so. Thank you. [end recording]

Ramirez: Talks 'Should Be Held' in U.S.

PA080223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0016 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez today said the cease-fire negotiations between the Nicaraguan Government and the anti-Sandinists should be held in the United States, "where the contra leadership resides."

The Sandinist leader hinted that Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who accepted the mediator's role, will probably have to travel to the United States to comply with his mission.

Ramirez added that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church leader will be assisted in every possible way in his mediation between representatives of the Managua government and the Nicaraguan Resistance leaders.

On Thursday, President Daniel Ortega, in compliance with the Esquipulas II pledges, announced that his government—through an intermediary—will take the necessary steps to arrange a cease-fire with the contra leaders. Ramirez said that the Managua government will not "at all" allow contra leaders to come to Managua to negotiate the cease-fire. He also said that a cease-fire arrangement does not entail a political dialogue with the mercenary forces because the country's authorities will not agree to negotiate on matters which affect the country's Constitution.

Ramirez made these remarks during a brief news conference following his meeting with a U.S. Senate delegation headed by Democrat Christopher Dodd. [passage omitted]

Regarding President Ortega's upcoming trip to Washington to speak to the OAS General Assembly on Wednesday, Ramirez said that no meeting with the U.S. Administration is anticipated. He said, however, that Ortega will meet with U.S. senators and representatives. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Urges Flexibility, Cooperation

PA090000 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2126 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today asked the Sandinist government to be flexible in the cease-fire negotiations, or the mediation will "take years and rivers of blood will continue to flow."

In his Sunday homily, Obando y Bravo, who on Friday received a proposal from President Daniel Ortega to mediate between the Sandinists and the contras, declared his willingness to assume this function. "It will be complicated, but it must be attempted," he said.

In previous statements, the priest insisted that a definite acceptance would come after consultation with the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, which will meet in Managua on Tuesday and Wednesday of this coming week.

The cardinal conceded that the Sandinist government has in the last few months "taken steps that cannot be denied," such as the appointment of the National Reconciliation Commission, the agreement to hold a national dialogue, and the reopening of the *La Prensa* newspaper and the Radio Catolica station.

However, he warned that "to achieve peace, one must use moderate language, because violent words lead to violence and war."

In his statement last Thursday, Daniel Ortega announced his decision to negotiate a cease-fire with the contras, and he urged the Sandinists to "take the streets, not lower their guard, and give the contras clubs and lead (palo y plomo)."

However, Obando y Bravo criticized not only Ortega's language, but also the passivity and permanent division of the opposition parties. The cardinal urged them "not to continue dividing themselves. There are now 16, and soon there will be 17. Let them not continue to view the bulls from the sidelines, and begin to cooperate in the peace effort."

Borge Rules Out Political Talks With Contras

PA090220 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 9 Nov 87

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, one of the nine members of the ruling party leadership, today said that "no way, nowhere, and with no intermediary will there be a political dialogue" with the contras.

In this way the only survivor of the founders of the ruling party ruled out any possibility of talks with the contra leadership to comply with the Esquipulas agreements.

Commander Borge explained that the Sandinist government's decision to agree to negotiate a cease-fire with the contras "must not be confused with political dialogue." Nevertheless, the Sandinist leader confirmed the government's desire to negotiate a cease-fire with the leadership of the Nicaraguan Resistance through an intermediary.

"In summary, there will be no dialogue with the contras," the minister emphasized at a ceremony in which he decorated seven Sandinists, including the mother of the president and the defense minister, Daniel and Humberto Ortega respectively.

Contra Leaders Term Ortega Speech 'Victory'

PA061520 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1436 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] San Jose, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Resistance (RN), which last night analyzed the announcements made by President Daniel Ortega in Managua, has described the Sandinist decision to negotiate the cease-fire with the rebel forces as "a victory."

"This is the essental point" of the RN's demands, Alfonso Robelo told ACAN-EFE after a meeting with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Alfredo Cesar, and Azucena Ferrey. They are four of the six members of the anti-Sandinist leadership.

"There is no doubt that we have scored a victory," the anti-Sandinist spokesman insisted, explaining that this victory is a result of the fact that "we cornered Ortega in such a way that he had no other choice but to reverse his party's refusal to hold a dialogue."

Robelo believes the Sandinist decision to hold a dialogue through an intermediary must have been the result of an order from Moscow to Ortega during his recent visit to the Soviet capital.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, another RN leader, said Daniel Ortega "is not prepared to pass the Esquipulas accord's democratic test, because the only lesson he knows is that of Marxism-Leninism."

Chamorro said, "We are not going to be satisfied with that; instead, we will continue to demand compliance with all the commitments he freely made in Guatemala" to achieve peace in the country.

The two anti-Sandinists agreed that they do not see any substitute for Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as mediator between the opposing sides because of the cardinal's ability, moral authority, and experience in such a task.

They noted that prior to 1979 Obando y Bravo served as mediator in negotiations between the Sandinists and dictator Anastasio Somoza.

"The issue of the pardon for 981 prisoners also deserves to be commented on," Robelo said, adding that he believes that this number is "only 10 percent of the total number of political prisoners in Nicaragua. [no closing quotation mark as received]

The explanation that the anti-Sandinists give is that "the other prisoners have been tortured so seriously that if they are released it would cause such a political problem that the Sandinist Front would be unable to endure it."

According to the RN spokesmen, Ortega's decision to negotiate through a third party is "public acknowledgment that his peace missions with the regional commanders have failed."

Activities of President Ortega in Moscow

For Moscow reportage on the activities of President Daniel Ortega in Moscow to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Union, including his two speeches at Moscow ceremonies, see the GOSR 70th Anniversary section of the 3 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Arce Hails Soviet Revolution, Assistance
PA071820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, vice coordinator of the FSLN Executive Committee, at the ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, attended by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, "this afternoon"; no place given—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...the chains were called to combat class exploitation to conquer social justice. They were the same ones who, on 18 March 1871, still inexperienced as a class, created the first proletarian state in the world, the Paris Commune, and tried out a new system in which a few men would not subjugate the majority, the workers.

However, almost half a century had to pass before mankind saw the dawn, the great Bolshevik October of 1917. Just 5 months after the triumph of the Soviet revolution, Lenin said, in the 12 March 1918 issue of *Izvestiya*, in the article entitled "The Main Task of Our Days": The history of mankind is taking steps in our days.

In our days it is taking one of the greatest and most difficult turns. One of those turns of huge significance which we could describe, without any exaggeration, as one of universal liberation, is the turn from war to peace. Today, 70 years after the Bolshevik revolution, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, in his report called "October and Perestroika: the Revolution Continues," reaffirmed this Leninist concept, stressing: The world would not be as we see it today if the great revolution in Russia had not been carried out. In effect, today we see that mankind is not condemned to forever exist as it did prior to October 1917.

The heroic people of Sandino today commemorate this historic event which destroyed the unity of the monopolistic capitalist system, created a socialist state on one sixth of the earth, and which, by achieving the substantial reduction of the system of exploitation of man by man, gave a powerful impetus to the national and social liberation struggle in the world.

We commemorate the 70th anniversary of the triumph of the Bolshevik revolution because it put an end to the unyielding nature of the imperialist, colonialist domination, permitting the start of the liberation of all the political, economic, and social forces that have been transforming the face of the earth, not only with the formation of the socialist camp, but also with the birth of the Nonaligned Movement, a fundamental offspring of the victorious national liberation struggles in many of the countries which comprise it.

For the enemies of the Sandinist people's revolution this commemorative event will be a new opportunity to try to manipulate international public opinion, describing the commemoration as another sign of the alleged alignment of the Sandinist people's revolution with the Soviet revolution. In the short existence of the socialist system led by the Soviet Union, imperialism, whose spearhead in our times is the U.S. Government, has tried to justify its warmongering policy and alleged role of international gendarme by wanting to see all the revolutionary, socialist, national liberation, or simply democratic, nationalist changes as an expression of alleged Soviet expansionism. To imperalism, any change is the work of a concealed Russian in the countries where the change occurs. Unfortunately, some communists in the past and even today in some parts have provoked those manipulations when they have confused the just liberation desires of their peoples and their search for a revolutionary change with the erroneous path of wanting to copy the experience of the Soviet socialist revolution.

Nothing was further from the thought of the founder of the Soviet state. On evaluating the 5 years of the Russian revolution and the perspectives of the world revolution, Lenin, in his report to the 4th congress of the Communist International on 13 November 1922, said: In 1921 at the third congress we approved a resolution on the organic structure of the parties and the methods and content of their work. The resolution is great, but it is Russian almost to the marrow. In other words, it is based on Russian conditions. This is its strong point but also its weak point—weak because I am convinced that almost no foreigner can read it. I have reread it before making this statement. First of all, it is too long. It has more than 50 paragraphs. Second, even if they read it they will not understand it because it is precisely too Russian and not because it is written in Russian. It has been well translated into all languages, but it is oversaturated with Russian spirit. Third, if in an exceptional case a foreigner were to understand it, he would not be able to implement it.

He [Lenin] added: The resolution is too Russian; it reflects the Russian experience. That is why foreigners cannot understand it at all and they cannot simply place it in a corner like an icon and pray in front of it. Nothing would be achieved by doing so. They must assimilate part of the Russian experience.

This Leninist thought was reaffirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev when he marked the 70th anniversary. He asserted: We are also convinced that socialism does not have and cannot have a model for everyone.

The ideological Manichaeism of the new Reaganist right refuses to accept this truth, which was described in full detail by Mikhail Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th party congress on 25 February 1986. He asserted: The world is witnessing many sudden changes and no one can maintain the status quo forever. The world includes dozens of states,

each of which has its perfectly legitimate interests. Each and every one of them, without exception, face the fundamental task—without disregarding social, political, and ideological contradictions—of dominating sciences and arts, being wise and cautious on the international level, and living in a civilized way, meaning an atmosphere of the correct international level, and living in a civilized way, meaning an atmosphere of correct international relations and cooperation.

We can be thankful that, despite Reagan and much to his chagrin, all the social and political forces of the world—regardless of their ideology and according to the historical and specific conditions in each country—have valued the Bolshevik revolution's importance for mankind. The Soviet revolution, and its 20 million dead, saved the world from fascism and nazism, and this immortal feat allowed not only the creation of socialism but also the triumphant national liberation revolutions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Those extremely significant changes, as Lenin described them, also made the Sandinist people's revolution possible. It was waged by the heroic Nicaraguan government and vanguard, who have a moral debt and must pay homage to the Bolshevik October and the Soviet people who, despite the unjust and bloody wars which have caused millions of victims and incommensurable damage throughout 70 years, have opened the way, making it possible for all people to struggle with the hope of attaining the principles of self-determination and the exercise of sovereignty. The Nicaraguan people are struggling nowadays to attain those goals.

The Bolshevik revolution's example and historic role are reason enough to feel morally bound to pay this homage, but our duty is even greater because Nicaragua benefits from the consistent attitude of the Soviet Government, party, and people and their internationalist principles. The latter were amply discussed in Gorbachev's report to the 27th CPSU congress, when he stated: The CPSU's solidarity with the national liberation and social forces, as well as our policy of close cooperation with socialist countries, democratic revolutionary parties, and the Nonaligned Movement, remain unchanged.

Our nonaligned Nicaragua is a living and concrete expression of the consistency of this policy maintained by the Soviet people throughout the difficult years. As we just marked the 8th anniversary of the revolutionary triumph, 8 years of efforts to transform the unjust social-economic reality inherited from the pro-imperialist Somoza dictatorship; as we are approaching the end of 1987 we note that the Nicaraguan people received from the USSR—throughout those years—donations of food, petroleum, medicine, and so on, as well as commercial, financial, and scientific-technical credits under extremely favorable conditions. These donations amount to more than $2 billion.

We are not, [applause] we are not including invaluable and vital cooperation for our people's defense allowing our laborers, peasants, students, technicians, and men and women of Nicaragua to have the necessary weapons to resist the unjust war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. Government for 6 years. [applause]

The Soviet people are helping us defend our right to live in peace and forge our own future; they are working shoulder-to-shoulder with us to forge it. We have their support to overcome underdevelopment in 26 projects in the economic and services areas.

The USSR is providing educational-technical assistance to the Simon Bolivar Technical-Energy Institute and technical assistance to the La Salle Polytechnical Institute. It is helping in the creation of the Agricultural Mechanization Institute in the development of medium-wave radio stations in Esteli and Rivas, and in our connection to the Cosmos Inter-Sputnik Communications Station.

We have their support in the prospecting and appraisal of gold-bearing deposits in the La India and El Limon Mines and the gold-bearing [words indistinct] of the Siuna mines, in the installation of agricultural machinery repair workshops in Managua and Chinandega, and in the establishment of a system of agricultural machinery repair workshops throughout the country.

They help us in studies and designs for the construction of a new 320-bed hospital in Chinandega and in the drafting of an overall plan for the development of fishing and, specifically, a plan allowing us to start exploiting tuna fishing. They are helping us expand cotton production in Texnicsa [Textilera de Nicaragua, S.A.], in studies of a textile development plan, and the creation of a textile training center; in the drafting of a [word indistinct] energy development plan in Rio Grande, in Matagalpa; in the development of a storage system for fuel liquified gas and asphalt; and in consultations on petroleum refining.

As if this were not enough, together with other countries of the Socialist community gathered in CEMA the USSR also participates in other development projects for Nicaragua, including the construction of the Atlantic deep-water port, milk complexes in Muy Muy and Matiguas, and an irrigation project involving 36,000 hectares of land in the plains of Managua, Masaya, and Granada to increase food production.

If we understand the historic importance of the October revolution, if we view the exemplarity of the Soviet people on the occasion of their 70th revolution anniversary with the proper perspective, if we appreciate the unconditional friendly hands extended to our young revolution we will then be able to understand what Daniel Ortega categorically stated during a solemn session to mark the October Socialist Revolution: The Nicaraguan people are definitely proud of their fraternal relationship with the USSR. [applause]

Despite the pressures, Daniel added, the aggression and blackmail, we will never give up that relationship. [applause]

For that reason, the Nicaraguan people and government and their vanguard, the FSLN, pay due tribute to the Soviet workers, peasants, and all the working people. As we respectfully bow before the millions of heroes and martyrs whose lives were offered for mankind in order to keep alive the hope for peace and hope for liberty of the peoples, we welcome their new phase of development—perestroika. We reiterate our adherence to the policies of peace promoted by the current Soviet leadership. [applause]

May all rulers understand the clear message of the Soviet Union. The contemporary world, despite its profoundly contradictory nature and the radical differences among the nations that comprise it, is interconnected and interdependent. It constitutes a particularly unique whole. What it needs is the unity of all the human race instead of infighting, discord, and wars.

Viva the October Revolution! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"]

Viva Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship. [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] [applause]

Col Torres on Cease-Fire, Contra 'Defeat'

PA052020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Report on interview with Colonel Hugo Torres, political section chief of the EPS, with unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] Colonel Hugo Torres, EPS political section chief, said that more than 4,600 counterrevolutionaries have been killed during the last few months. The high-ranking military officer analyzed the revolutionary government's unilateral cease-fire as well as the deepening of the strategic defeat of the mercenay forces due to the continuous and important blows the armed people have inflicted upon them.

[Begin recording] [Torres] We are about to end 1987. We are in November; we have 2 months to go. We can say 1987 has been a year of great triumphs in our people and our Army's struggle against mercenary forces. The Campaign Plan [Plan Campana]—as we said a few days ago—is entering the last quarter and has been very successful, according to our previous evaluations.

I believe we will conclude 1987 with a deepening of the strategic defeat of the mercenary forces. This has already meant more than 4,600 deaths and an endless number of injured, captured, and surrendered. The 1987 figures are higher than the whole of 1986.

[Reporter] Colonel, has the cease-fire brought some variation into the EPS' Campaign Plan?

[Torres] There have been some adjustments, but from the point of view of the most important clashes with the enemy these are very small adjustments.

[Reporter] At the beginning of the year it was said the contras had suffered some... [changes thought] that the contras had about 6,000 men. With the amnesty process, desertion, and with the surrender of mercenary troops, can we say that the contras are down to some 3,000 men?

[Torres] Regarding estimates of mercenary ranks, we must begin with the fact that they are all estimates. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to determine the exact number of mercenaries because this would need to be refigured daily. Every day there are fights, every day there are casualties, and every day the mercenary forces kidnap peasants, take them by force, or in the most remote mountaneous zones they replace those casualties with peasants. Since 1985, however, there has been a downward trend. They had 12,000 in 1984; today we find that the number varies between 5,000 and 5,500, with even as much as 6,000, sometimes. The trend is downward. The possibilities of replacing their casualties are decreasing. The possibility of kidnapping peasants as they did in 1983 or 1984 are far less in 1987. This is because the peasants used to live in very remote, montainous areas near the border and have begun regrouping, benefiting from the revolution's projects, the agrarian reforms, and bank financing to make their land productive. In addition, they have become directly aware, on their own, of the revolution's truth. In this sense, the contras, the traitors, have been losing ground. While the revolution has made itself known, it has taken its own truth, through its own projects, through education, through the benefits, which—despite the country's economic limitations—the revolution has granted those sectors of the peasant population. Every day the mercenaries have been exposing their criminal and terrorist nature by attacking cooperatives and civilian vehicles. It has been very difficult for them to hide their terrorist nature. They have said triumph was near; this has been questioned. They have been repeating this since 1983—1, 2, 3, and 4 years went by; still there was no triumph.

All this has resulted—first the blow they have suffered, of course—in the fact that their possibilities of success decrease are everyday. That is why we speak of this irreversible process of strategic defeat.

[Reporter] What other sophisticated weapons, in addition to the Redeye missiles, are the counterrevolutionaries using to down EPS helicopters?

[Torres] The weapon that we have publicly reported is the Redeye, which is a surface-to-air missile that can hit targets at short and medium range. It is a very modern, portable U.S.-made weapon. It is a one-man weapon. The mercenary forces have been given large numbers of those weapons. This entails many millions of dollars

because each of those weapons costs thousands of dollars. They have this weapon, other antiaircraft artillery weapons, and machineguns, but they have essentially used them in their main bases and their camps in the border areas.

[Reporter] Through their various media, the counterrevolutionaries have said they have downed dozens of EPS helicopters this year. How many have been downed by the counterrevolutionaries?

[Torres] If I am not mistaken, they have downed seven.

[Reporter] This year?

[Torres] Six, let us see, one, two, yes, six or seven.

[Reporter] This year?

[Torres] Yes. Well, I do not remember exactly, but this has been made public because it has been reported in the Defense Ministry communiques. We have not concealed a single downing by the mercenary forces. When the cause has been mechanical failure or an accident we have also reported it. We are not interested in denying the downing of a helicopter or aircraft by a contra missile. We are specifically interested in showing the magnitude of the U.S. aid for the mercenary forces. We also want to show the direct U.S. hand not only in advising but also through the CIA support. The CIA supplies and provides training for those sophisticated weapons. [end recording]

'More Than 500' Contras Seek Amnesty

PA080424 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Since the Esquipulas II accords were signed 90 days ago the number of those who have taken advantage of amnesty has increased in Nicaragua. More than 500 contras have sought refuge in the amnesty law in the past two months.

Despite all the country's efforts to stop the war, the U.S. Government continues its plans of aggression. In 1987 alone there have been more than 23,000 Nicaraguan civilian and military victims and more than (?11,700) people, most of them Miskito Indians, have been kidnapped. Eleven thousand have been orphaned. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua's delegation attended the Esquipulas II meeting on 7 August in the midst of this dark panorama. Four days later the country proposed a basis to implement the peace accords, which stipulated the formation of a national reconciliation commission, a dialogue with the opposition parties, a cease-fire in critical regions, the reopening of communications media, and an appeal to the contras to join the country's reconstruction and pacification process.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] We offer full guarantees for those who seek refuge in the amnesty law. This amnesty law is included in the Esquipulas accords' spirit. [end recording]

The war has also affected Nicaragua's economy. Damage sustained is more than $1.3 billion. The pacification process' first 90 days ends today. Hundreds of Nicaraguans who sought asylum in Honduras and Costa Rica have continued to return to the country. Up to and including 3 November, 872 repatriated Nicaraguans were accounted for. More than 2,000 Miskitos have returned. The Nicaraguan people do not want to suffer more—they wish to reunite with families—but the U.S. Government has elected war despite Esquipulas II and the people's desire for peace.

Comparison of Ortega Esquipulas Speech

Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish at 2330 GMT on 6 November carries a speech by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega delivered at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua. The Managua Sistema Sandinista Television version has been compared to the referent Managua Domestic Service version published in the 6 November Latin America *Daily Report* on pages 15-19, revealing the following variations:

Page 15, right column, paragraph nine, line one reads: ...[Text] Just a short while ago, not just a short while ago, but right now, I see there... (providing additional phrase)

Page 16, left column, paragraph two, line one reads: ...of other Americans, can walk amid you with greater security than in New York City itself. I mean this,... (providing indistinct words)

Page 16, left column, paragraph six, line nine reads: ...cease-fire in the 1,450-square km where the... (correcting figure)

Page 16, left column, paragraph seven, line one reads: ...Radio Catolica. We accepted the return of some foreign priests who... (clearing word, rewording)

Page 16, right column, paragraph three, line four reads: ...We have pardoned many people.

[new paragraph] In fact, I... (clearing words)

Page 16, right column, last paragraph, line one reads: ...will decide when this aggression ceased, in other words, who will decide when Honduran territory... (providing additional phrase)

Page 16, right column, last paragraph, line three reads: ...support from Honduras and other Central American territories ends? Who will... (rewording)

Page 17, left column, paragraph two, line seven reads: ...no longer have their media there and if... (providing indistinct words)

Page 17, left column, paragraph four, line one reads: ...is still unresolved even though we have been complying with everything. It is that these approximately 1,000 pardons will be a much larger number than the alleged... (clearing words, providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 17, left column, paragraph five, line six reads: ...our territory—in 1,450-square km in... (deleting word "over")

Page 17, left column, paragraph five, line seven reads: ...here about the 12,000-square km where a... (correcting figure)

Page 17, right column, paragraph two, line three reads: ...intermediaries. That is, we will arrange a cease-fire through intermediaries. [repeats himself] That is, we will present our proposal within the institutional... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 17, right column, paragraph three, line fifteen reads: ...to look into security matters because the United States... (clearing words, rewording)

Page 17, right column, last paragraph, line three reads: ...have been arrested since 1981 and the lifting... (supplying indistinct words, rewording)

Page 18, left column, paragraph one, line one reads: ...put into effect these two decrees. However, the... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 18, left column, paragraph one, last line reads: ...their sentences. [applause]

[new paragraph] Many Somozist guardsmen who have served their sentences have been released and are working. The... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 18, left column, paragraph five, line seven reads: ...some areas almost 1 month ago. We did... (clearing words)

Page 18, left column, paragraph eight, line one reads: ...///of time, because today is 5 November. The cease-fire... (rewording)

Page 18, left column, paragraph eight, line three reads: ...Atlantic coast region—the 12,000 km—remains in effect... (providing phrase)

Page 18, left column, last paragraph, line three reads: ...get more supplies from the CIA—we are warning... (providing phrase)

Page 18, right column, paragraph two, line five reads: ...But since we are going to make a greater effort, a concerted effort for a dialogue, even with those called the contra leadership, we are, therefore, suspending the cease-fire throughout the territory. [Pero como vamos a hacer un esfuerzo mayor, que es buscar el dialogo concertado incluso con los que llaman la cupula de la contra, entonces, se suspende el cese al fuego en todo el territorio nacional.]

[new paragraph] We have already issued the orders. From this moment on the people here have already ordered the Defense and... (clearing words, rewording, providing vernacular)

Page 18, right column, paragraph four, line one reads: ...effect the contras, when they get a beating from our people in arms, will always have the option to choose the amnesty. Those who do not want to get a beating can seek the protection of the amnesty. If a counterrevolutionary leader wants to reach an agreement for a cease-fire for a given area, then he should seek it. He will have those options there. However, if he fails to seek these options, well,... (providing indistinct words, clearing words, rewording)

Page 18, right column, paragraph five, line three reads: ...are specified there so the political forces opposing the Nicaraguan Government can express themselves and so political groups can express themselves through meetings, or however they want to, or express themselves through... (clearing word, providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 18, right column, paragraph six, line three reads: ...us we would permit more political freedom.... (clearing word)

Page 18, right column, last paragraph, line one reads: ...it is true that the war is not over and that it is incongruent to have permitted political freedom due to the war situation the country is experiencing, and although it is incongruent for political parties to go around happily issuing calls against the mobilization to defend the country or for *La Prensa* to carry that kind of publicity campaign at a time when a war is under way and the country is under attack and all Nicaraguans are being attacked—and this aggression comes from a foreign power, the United States—we permitted this political freedom because the Esquipulas agreements opened the possibility of achieving peace.

[new paragraph] However, political freedom, (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 19, left column, paragraph one, line twenty-one reads: ...a lousy revolution. Let them say that. Who will believe them? [crowd shouts: "No one!"] The people also... (providing indistinct passage)

Page 19, left column, paragraph three, line six reads: ...murdered Sandinist demonstrators.

[new paragraph] If the rightists get upset with this demonstration, a banner says there. Here is your response, it notes—it will have to get upset with this demonstration. [chants] The rightists, Reagan's children who have the freedom to express themselves here and who speak of freedom of speech, recently attacked a reporter because he asked... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 19, left column, last paragraph, line one reads: ...demonstrators got upset. Some of these demonstrators even call themselves revolutionaries. However, they were there, at that demonstration, like Reagan's children, involved in a mobilization against the revolution. They attacked the... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 19, left column, last paragraph, last line reads: ... "People's power"]

[new paragraph] Therefore, claiming to use political pluralism and freedom in this country, the rightists and Reagan's children are chanting their counterrevolutionary slogans through the streets and doing this [Ortega gestures]. Just as they are doing that, Sandino's children are beginning their mobilizations today through the streets to defend the... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 19, right column, paragraph two, line one reads: ...steps for peace contained in the Esquipulas agreements, and with this, I repeat, Nicaragua is complying with the Esquipulas agreements 100 percent. Now, simultaneity is needed; now it is... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 19, right column, paragraph two, last line reads: ...military defense.

[new paragraph] If, today, a traitor has taken a defense plan to the U.S. Government and the CIA that calls for the incorporation of 600,000 Nicaraguans, 600,000 Nicaraguans [epeats himself] into the militias, the reserve battalions, and the Army in order to be ready to face and defeat a Yankee invasion, and if in a few weeks or months another traitor were to take more information, he would report that not only... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Correction to Ortega Esquipulas Speech

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Ortega Speech on Esquipulas Compliance," published in the 6 November Latin Maerica *Daily Report*, on pages 15-19:

Page 17, right column, paragraph two, line three: ...intermediaries. That is, we will present our proposal for a cease-fire within the institutional... (providing indistinct words, rewording)

Page 18, right column, paragraph two, line three: ...have been kidnapped in that area. However, we have made efforts. But since we are going to make a greater effort, a concerted effort for a dialogue, even with those called the contra leadership, a cease-fire throughout the territory (?would depend on that).

[new paragraph] From this moment... (rewording)

Panama

Crusade Leader on Talks With Col Barrera

PA080057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2251 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Panama City, 7 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Colonel Bernardo Barrera, chief of the Army's intelligence service, today talked with Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra, coordinator of the opposition Civic Crusade, about the country's political crisis.

Opposition leader Gonzalez de la Lastra, who was arrested early yesterday, told ACAN-EFE that before his release he was taken to see Col Barrera and two other officers with whom he held a "frank" conversation in which each party voiced "his viewpoint" concerning the country's "grave situation."

This is the first time in the 5 months of crisis in Panama that representatives of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] and the Civic Crusade have met to exchange opinions.

Gonzalez de la Lastra, however, said that this conversation, which he described as "important," is not a preview to establishing permanent talks between the two sides because, if this is what the Army wants, then all Crusade groups must agree to continue the talks.

The opposition leader told ACAN-EFE that during the conversation, which was held at the office of the chief of the Defense Forces' intelligence service (G-2), the "irreconcilable positions" of the two sides were discussed.

Gonzalez de la Lastra said that the FDP insists that a change in the country can only be brought about through the 1989 elections and that General Manuel Antonio Noriega's term in office, which was extended to 5 years in June, must stand.

The opposition leader said that the military officers told him "the FDP cannot allow a civic movement to disrupt the constitutional order."

"This conversation," Gonzalez de la Lastra added, "shows that the FDP feels there is a need for a resolution of the crisis in Panama."

The leader of the opposition Crusade, which is made up of more than 100 business and professional organizations, as well associations, said he told the military officers that the Crusade is firm in its demands. The Crusade seeks Gen Noriega's dismissal until an independent commission investigates accusations of murder, drug trafficking, and abuse of power against him.

Gonzalez de la Lastra explained the Crusade's view that "no one is ruling" Panama and "the president (Eric Arturo Delvalle) does not have the political ability, and the FDP are doing nothing."

The FDP "responds with repression and persecution to the people's demands for justice," De la Lastra added.

The opposition leader was arrested early yesterday at the local airport; he was not informed of the charges against him. He was scheduled to travel to Paraguay to attend an international insurance congress.

He told ACAN-EFE that after his arrest he was taken to the main police headquarters in this capital. He was then taken to the night court where he was sentenced to "180 days or a corresponding fine" ($180) for sedition and plotting against the government. He was unable to pay the fine, however, because the official in charge of collecting it was not there. Later, Gonzalez de la Lastra was taken to the "Modelo jail," where he spent the night locked up "in a common cell where there were only common criminals." He was then taken to the G-2 where he held the talks. Finally, he was released without paying the fine, he said.

It has been impossible to get an official version on this "frank" conversation from the FDP.

Argentina

Vice President Rules Out Debt Moratorium

PY072230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1948 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Cordoba, 7 Nov (NA)—Vice President Victor Martinez ruled out here today the possibility that Argentina may declare a unilateral moratorium on its foreign debt, adding that the government should point out before the International Court of Justice that the increase of interest rates by foreign creditors is illegal.

Martinez, who attended the swearing-in ceremony of the new provincial UCR leadership—headed by Edgardo Grosso—reiterated his criticism of the U.S. creditors, adding that he submitted to President Raul Alfonsin an initiative "aiming at focusing on the problem from an economic, political, and legal viewpoint."

He explained that "at an international level, the unilateral rise of interest rates is illegal, because the charter of international rights [not further identified] states that civilized nations have the right to freedom, life, and development."

He added that "if the developed countries and Argentina's private creditors from those countries unilaterally raise interest rates to a usurious level, they will be violating Article 33 of the charter [reference unknown]."

"Consequently, I believe a presentation must be made before the International Court of Justice, which should declare whether the rise of interest rates is legal," he said.

National Deputy Cesar Jaroslavsky and Presidential Secretary General Carlos Becerra denied the country would make a turn toward liberalizing the economy.

In response to questions put to them during the ceremony held at the UCR building in this city, they denied any possible involvement of UCD [Center Democratic Union] Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray with the government.

IMF Approval of Stand-by Credit Reported

PY070152 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0043 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (NA)—IMF Managing Director Michael Camdessus today gave his approval for the IMF to disburse the second installment of a "stand-by" credit of about $215 million granted to Argentina; therefore, a loan from the creditor banks of about $500 million and another loan for the same amount from a group of countries headed by the United States have been released.

The decision made by Camdessus was reported here by the Economy Ministry in a communique released at Government Palace after Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn returned from Brazil—a country which has instituted a moratorium— and Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea returned from the United States, where he was able to obtain the release of the credits.

The communique released by the Economy Ministry says:

"Today, IMF Managing Director Michael Camdessus reported to the IMF Executive Board his decision to support the disbursement of the second installment of a 'stand-by' loan of about $215 million granted to our country.

"This disbursement will allow Argentina to benefit from the second stage of a loan granted by the international banks for approximately $500 million.

"The U.S. Treasury confirmed it will participate with other countries in a bridge loan of $500 million, which will be disbursed next week."

Solution Sought to Conflict With Paraguay

PY032348 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Nov 87 p 11

[Text] [NA-DYN]—The Government will propose a "political solution" to the dispute with Paraguay over the latter's refusal to extradite two families who have taken in, under false identities, children of missing Argentine parents, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The proposal is included in a government message which will be personally taken to Asuncion tomorrow by Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano. Quijano was recalled to Buenos Aires at the end of August to protest Paraguay's refusal to grant the extraditions of ex-Army Major Norberto Bianco, ex-deputy police chief Samuel Miara and their respective wives.

Quijano was yesterday briefed on the government proposal by Undersecretary for Latin American Affairs Alberto Ferrari Etcheverry, and today will receive final instructions from Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

The sources declined to say whether the proposal was to return the children to their legitimate families in exchange for lifting the extradition requests against Bianco and Miara.

Miara and his wife registered as their own sons the twins Gustavo and Martin Rossetti Ross, whose mother went missing during the dirty war. The Biancos, in turn, illegally "adopted" a boy and a girl whose respective mothers were last seen at Campo de Mayo military hospital.

Stroessner Opponents Stage Protest March

PY050216 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1718 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA)—High-level sources from the Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported that with regard to the return of Argentine Ambassador to Paraguay Raul Quijano to his post in Asuncion, "a definite date has not been set yet."

Meanwhile, on the occasion of Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner's 75th birthday, approximately 70 opponents of Stroessner's regime went to the Paraguayan Consulate in Buenos Aires, where they placed a wreath bearing the inscription: "We will defeat the dictatorship in 1988."

A Foreign Ministry source said that with regard to Ambassador Quijano's return to Asuncion, "a date has not yet been set," thus refuting news media reports.

The source also denied the existence of an alleged letter from Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to his Paraguayan counterpart, Carlos Saldivar, proposing a political solution to disagreements with the Paraguayan Government.

Quijano was recalled to Argentina in order to show the Argentine Government's displeasure over Paraguay's delay in answering its request for extradition of former members of the security forces, who registered as their own the children of persons who disappeared during the repression in Argentina in the last decade.

Meanwhile, approximately 70 opponents of Stroessner's government marched to the Paraguayan Consulate in Buenos Aires to show their repudiation of Stroessner, whose 75th birthday is being celebrated today.

Most demonstrators belonged to the following opposition parties: Febrerista Revolutionary Party, Christian Democratic Party, Authentic Liberal Radical Party, and dissident factions of the ruling Colorado Party. The opponents chanted slogans against Stroessner and unfurled flags.

The demonstrators also carried a puppet dressed in a police uniform and a cap bearing a swastika. A strip of cloth with the inscription "Stroessner, Murderer" was tied around the puppet's chest.

The opponents of the Paraguayan regime placed a wreath of flowers at the consulate, and the main leaders explained that it was a "present for the tyrant Stroessner" on his 75th birthday.

However, employees of the consulate came to the windows and sang "happy birthday."

The demonstrators chanted slogans such as: "Stroessner, Pinochet go away."

The event ended after the reading of a letter that arrested political leader Hermes Rafael Saguier had sent from Tacumbu prison, located near Asuncion.

Two Federal Police patrol cars were stationed in front of the consulate, but the policemen did not take any action.

Bolivia

Government To Seek $220 Million From USSR

PY041418 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Bolivian Government will submit to the USSR Supreme Soviet a document concerning the Bolivian proposal requesting credit worth $220 million.

Alfredo Olmedo, under secretary of bilateral policies of the Foreign Ministry, said that no agreement was reached on this issue during the latest meeting held by the representatives of the two countries. He explained that Bolivia is interested in obtaining the credit but that it is necessary to inform the USSR about the help Bolivia receives from other countries, most of them from the West.

Olmedo added that the USSR is willing to grant a 10-year loan, with a 10-year grace period and a 5-percent interest rate. Olmedo also said that Bolivia submitted some specific projects to the Soviet officials which include oil prospecting in the southern part of the country, the installation of a processing plant for LPG [liquified petroleum gas], and the installation of gas pipelines to homes.

A mission of Soviet experts is expected to arrive in Bolivia before the end of this month to study preliminary agreements.

Banks Unable To Obtain Foreign Loans

PY061947 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpt] "Bolivian commercial banks have been placed on the international financial agencies' blacklist, and for this reason they cannot obtain loans for granting credits within Bolivia."

This statement was made by Luis Eduardo Siles, the president of the Association of Bolivian Banks and Financial Institutions (ASOBAN), during a conversation with *Presencia*.

Bolivian banks cannot obtain foreign loans, as they did in the past, because they have not yet repaid their overdue obligations. The unpaid obligations amount to approximately $47 million.

Siles added that domestic savings are unfortunately too low to meet the demand for domestic credit.

The deposits in Bolivian banks amount to approximately 355 million Bolivianos.

Siles reiterated that it is impossible to obtain foreign loans to meet the local demand for credit, because the banks have not yet repaid their debt. [passage omitted]

COB Declares 'General Mobilization'

PY060132 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The COB has decreed a general mobilization, although no date has been set. The COB held a meeting this afternoon as scheduled. With the legal quorum, the labor leaders outlined the position of the various labor sectors that belong to the COB. After the speeches, the leaders began to analyze the measures that should be adopted in the wake of the government's failure to grant the workers' list of petitions. The first proposal—to decree a 24- or a 48-hour strike—was not approved. Instead, a four-point resolution was approved.

First, the COB decided to decree a general mobilization of workers throughout the country. Second, the COB Executive Committee must (?sponsor) rank and file assemblies and district and regional meetings to analyze the document with which the government answered the COB list of petitions. Third, the committee, in consultation with the rank and file, must plan the actions to be taken in the future, beginning with partial strikes and ending with a general indefinite strike. Fourth, the Executive Committee was authorized to seek to engage in a dialogue with the government.

Brazil

Daily Says Argentina Implemented Moratorium

PY062153 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 87 p 23

[Article by Hugo Martinez]

[Text] Buenos Aires—A high-ranking source of the Argentine economic team has confirmed to *O Estado* and *Jornal da Tarde* that "on Tuesday, 3 November, Argentina stopped making payments on its foreign debt."

On 3 November, the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic did not make any payments abroad. Only some of the payments that were under way were made. Our source told us that the decision to stop payments followed express orders given by President Raul Alfonsin to the economic team.

Our source commented that "it is not a moratorium caused by the lack of means with which to payment. The country has enough international reserves to continue its payments. We, here at the Economy Ministry, believe that it is an exclusively political decision."

The purpose of Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn's trip to Brasilia the day before yesterday, 4 November, was to inform President Jose Sarney and Finance Minister Bresser Pereira of the Argentine decision. A photograph was taken, which was unfortunate for the Argentine Government. It revealed Brodersohn's presence in Brasilia. Information on the message he had taken was later leaked. This is not the first time that Argentina has implemented a short and secret moratorium. Three cases, in which no official declaration was made, can be recalled since Alfonsin came to power.

Last week, when *O Estado* and *Jornal da Tarde* consulted him on the possibility of a moratorium, the Argentine Central Bank president said: "There are at least three ways of going about it. One is the Brazilian style, which consists of implementing a moratorium after declaring it officially. Another is to implemente a moratorium without declaring it officially. And the other system is to implement a moratorium jointly with other debtors." The president did not say whether Argentina had adopted any of these three methods.

A national and a foreign factor has prompted the Argentine decision. In the domestic sector, one of the most pressing issues of the opposition sector is that it demands that the government react in a more firm manner before the IMF. Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] stressed the issue during the general strike on 4 November.

By implementing a moratorium, Alfonsin would recover his political strength and squash the opposition's slogans.

In the foreign sector, it is obvious that the subject was discussed at the meeting held recently in Punta del Este by the eight foreign ministers of the Cartagena [as published] Agreement, and its Support Group. This meeting was to prepare the meeting of presidents to be held in Acapulco (Mexico) on 28 November. Should Alfonsin, at this meeting, propose a joint moratorium as a negotiation method, there is no doubt that a very important political and economic event will take place.

One of the Argentine [foreign debt] negotiators has said that "our talks with the IMF last week revealed some discrepancies. The State Department intervened so that the IMF would make its stance more flexible."

Our source emphasized that "the debt is unpayable. The creditors and the debtors are aware of this. We must confront this reality in a sincere manner. The creditors will eventually have to accept it."

Further Reportage on Debt Negotiations, IMF

Bresser on IMF

PY061629 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Brazil has signed a provisional agreement with the credtor banks. Early this morning in Sao Paulo Finance Minister Bresser said the details of the agreements will

be announced by Fernao Bracher, the Finance Ministry foreign debt adviser.

He admitted that Brazil will now have to begin negotiations with the IMF.

[Begin Bresser recording] After the agreement with the banks, we intend to reach an agreement with the IMF. We hope this is possible and we will sign an agreement that is in keeping with our principles. The agreement with the IMF must not be connected to the bank disbursements. This is important for Brazil. This is a meaningful victory for Brazil in these negotiations, which are not over yet, but which I hope will be concluded by the end of this morning. [end recording]

The agreement with the banks was actually confirmed. Brazilian negotiator Fernao Bracher reached an agreement with the creditor banks commitee early this morning in New York. For all practical purposes, this agreement suspends the Brazilian moratorium on its foreign debt. The payment formula is the following:

Brazil will deposit $500 million in the Bank for International Settlements, in Switzerland, while the creditor banks will deposit $1 billion. This payment will be valid only if Brazil reaches a definite agreement with the banks by 31 December. Later, in a second phase, Brazil promises to deposit $1 billion by June 1988, and the banks will deposit $2 billion. The spread [preceding word in English] rate to be charged to Brazil, is the same as the one currently being paid by Mexico: 7/8 percent.

Brazil wanted a smaller percentage but did not obtain it. Brazil has also promised to meet with IMF representatives. However, there is no formal promise to reach an agreement with the IMF.

The agreement signed between Brazil and the banks today, ends the possibility of Brazil being reclassified as a bad payer. The U.S. Government had begun to consider the possibility of reclassifying Brazil by the beginning of this week. Now it must announce that it has suspended consideration of such reclassification.

IMF Role Viewed

PY071344 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0100 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Commentary by Paulo Henrique Amorim]

[Text] Brazil has reached an agreement only because it promised to turn to the IMF by the end of this year. A final agreement, to be signed by the end of this year, will be achieved only if Brazil turns to the IMF.

From the beginning of the negotiation Brazil promised to turn to the IMF. The expression used in the agreement is: Brazil will try to obtain the cooperation of the IMF, the World Bank, and other multilateral organizations. The World Bank and the others are not important: This wording has been used only to sugarcoat the deal. The fact is that as soon as Brazil decided to suspend the moratorium, it realized that it could only get back into the game in the company of the IMF. Brazil has now come back into the game.

Another detail of the agreement released today is that the private banks made it quite clear that they will sign an agreement on 31 December after Brazil has reached an agreement with the World Bank, the Paris Club, and with Eximbank-type banks. This is another pressure that will cause us to have a hectic period between now and 31 December.

This is not the best agreement in the world, but it is still an agreement. The nation is now more relaxed and Brazil is again relating to the big countries.

Agreement Called 'Victory'

PY080211 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 87 p 23

[Text] Finance Minister Luis Carlos Bresser Pereira has said that the provisional agreement between Brazil and the bank advisory committee, which provides for a token interest payment, is very important and a victory for Brazil. He said, however, that the agreement does not mean the end of the moratorium, adding that payment of the interest owed to the creditor banks will be resumed only after a final accord is reached on the Brazilian foreign debt. Speaking in Brasilia, President Jose Sarney himself said that the moratorium has not been lifted, and that it will be lifted in 1988 upon conclusion of a final accord.

Bresser Pereira explained that the agreement will permit the payment of the interest falling due between October and December—$500 million—and that, in return, the banks will disburse $1 billion. He stressed that the agreement does not involve a suspension of the moratorium, because the government has conditioned the lifting of the moratorium on an agreement on a final accord on the debt.

In addition, Bresser said, Brazil has posed another demand: A formula must be devised for refinancing the interests falling due between January and July 1988. During this period, the banks will modify the existing contracts and will begin the disbursements provided for by the debt agreement. "The moratorium has not been lifted, although we have opened a way in that direction," he said. Bresser also said that Brazil needs to resort to the IMF, explaining that the country is willing to reach an agreement with the IMF, provided the agreement is not linked with the accord reached with the banks, so that the inflow of funds are not tied to any conditions. Bresser said that it is important to reach an accord with the IMF, because the country would thus receive new loans for $1 billion and, at the same time, it would guarantee that Brazil receives another $10 billion from the international banks. The minister admitted that

there are differences between the telegrams that the Brazilian Government and the bank advisory committee sent to the creditor banks. The Brazilian telegrams made explicit reference to the negotiation of an accord with the banks and the adoption of a program with the IMF. This paragraph is not included in the telex sent by the bank advisory committee. "We agreed on this with them, word by word, bearing in mind the fact that silence gives consent. Therefore, they have already consented," the minister stressed, adding that the fact that the negotiations shall not be tied to an accord with the IMF involves a major step forward.

Based on the agreement with the international financial community, Bresser predicted the resumption of investment in our country, adding that he understands the distrust that businessmen have had so far, because the fear of a confrontation between Brazil and its creditors had discouraged investment.

The finance minister added that he is sure that the PMDB will endorse the agreement with the banks, stressing that he has been in permanent contact with the president and the leaders of his party. "I talked with Ulysses Guimaraes, with the PMDB leaders, and with the congressional debt committee, to whom I outlined the same position, namely, that Brazil must negotiate and that it must agree on terms that are more advantageous than those of previous negotiations. To keep the agreement with the banks outside the influence of an agreement with the IMF is a more advantageous term," he said.

Sarney on Agreement

PY082323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1721 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Nov (EFE)—Media sources in Brazilia today said that Brazilian President Jose Sarney denied that the provisional agreement on the foreign debt signed in New York on 6 November implies that Brazil has returned to the folds of the IMF.

The sources said that Sarney supported this opinion by saying that Brazil needs to get its economy back to normal first. Only then should it again participate in the world market.

Sarney also said that the agreement with the banks does not include the suspension of the moratorium. He added that the agreement allows the country to recover the levels of exchangable reserves and to return to the dynamic world of foreign trade.

Sarney said that the agreement is only provisional, but will allow Brazil to reorganize its economy until the final agreement is signed at the beginning of next year.

Finance Minister Luiz Bresser Pereira will explain the terms of the provisional agreement to Congress tomorrow and will try to convince PMDB leaders that the agreement benefits Brazil.

The leaders of the PMDB, which is the largest party in the government of President Jose Sarney, do not want an end to the moratorium and are strongly opposed to returning to the IMF. This summarizes one of the main political lines of the PMDB official policy.

Joint Action on Foreign Debt Considered

PY071443 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico want to discuss some form of joint action on the foreign debt. This was decided at a meeting attended by Rubem Barbosa, Brazilian Foreign Ministry international affairs coordinator; Arturo O'Connel, director of the Argentine Central Bank; and (Salvador Aridma), Mexican Finance Ministry chief of department [title as heard].

At the meeting, they also formulated the basis for the text that will be submitted to the finance ministers of the three countries. If this text is approved, it will be discussed at a meeting of the Argentine, Mexican, and Brazilian representatives on Wednesday 11 November in Washington. At that time, a document will be formalized, and then debated at the summit of the eight presidents of the Contadora Group and Contadora Suport Group countries, which will be held on 27-28 November in Acapulco, Mexico.

Defense for Democracy Group Holds Meeting

PY090020 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 87 p A9

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—During a meeting of the Brazilian Association for the Defense of Democracy (ABDD) at the old Aeronautics Club of Rio de Janeiro on the night of 4 November, the former president of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), Antonio Neder, said that a parliamentary system would prompt a "social upheaval" that would force the Armed Forces "to intervene whether they like it or not."

The ABDD meeting—sponsored by the newspaper "*Letras de Marcha*," the mouthpiece of the so-called military "hardliners"—was discreet. Attendance was smaller than the first ABDD gathering on 7 October. Only 150 people attended this second meeting. The only men to attend both meetings were General Euclydes (brother of former President Joao Baptista Figueiredo), Marshall Marcio de Souza e Melo (former member of the General Costa e Silva government), General Jose Luiz Coelho Neto, the Brigadier Joao Paulo Burnier, all members of the reserves. The few active duty military officers present left during a break.

The only newsworthy item of this meeting was the presence of 10 officers' wives; Sebastiao Cavalcanti de Almeida, president of the Acao Integralista Brasileira; and 10 law students from the Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ), among them, Jayme Berbat, 18, president of the Liberal Youth. The Aeronautics Ministry released a note yesterday disavowing any connection with the promoters of the ABDD meetings.

Chile

Minister Rejects Criticism in Letelier Case

PY061857 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0545 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE)—Chilean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal today rejected the criticism leveled against the Chilean Government for not cooperating in the investigations into the killing of former socialist Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The defense minister said that "it has been incorrectly said that the government has not cooperated," explaining that critics have been unable to understand the different legal proceedures that exist in Chile and in the United States.

Carvajal said that a petition for extradition must be studied by the Judicial Branch, which decides if "it is in order." If the Executive Branch subsequently changes a ruling handed down by the Judicial Branch, then the government "would violate the jurisdiction of the Judicial Branch, which would be unconstitutional."

Concerning a statement made by the U.S. State Department that the Chilean Government is not cooperating in the "Letelier case," the defense minister said that the Chilean Judicial Branch and not the government has the last word.

The United States is now awaiting the Chilean response to Washington's fourth letter to Santiago on this case in which the U.S. courts have involved agents of the defunct "DINA" [National Intelligence Directorate]. Two DINA agents have already served their sentences in the United States 11 years after Letelier's killing.

U.S. Ambassador to Chile Harry Barnes yesterday made a private visit to Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia. According to the Chilean press, the Letelier case was discussed during the meeting.

Parties Reject Earlier Date for Plebiscite

PY061923 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0426 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE)—Eight rightist, centrist, and leftist parties today rejected the military regime's intention of holding the presidential plebiscite in April or May 1988 instead of September 1988.

The opposition parties stated that "there is no reason for doing that, except that General Pinochet worries about the evident fact that if the people are allowed to freely express themselves, he will stand no chance of winning."

The parties stated that there are 8 million voters, and that since 6 million voters participated in the referendum that confirmed the present Constitution in 1980, "it would be unacceptable to decide on the future of the country with less than 6 million voters."

Electoral service director Juan Ignacio Garcia today reported that 2.9 million voters had already registered as of 30 October 1987, and that the figure is expected to reach 4.4 million by March 1988.

The opposition parties said that the announcement that the plebiscite will be held earlier, while approval of some electoral laws is still pending and while some political parties have not yet registered, "reflects the intention of precluding the necessary supervision that would guarantee the correctness and credibility of any electoral contest."

President Pinochet 2 days ago said that the plebiscite can be called on the 5th, 10th, or 11th of "any month" next year, while government sources confirmed that it might be held in April or May 1988.

Thus far, it has been expected that the plebiscite will be held on 11 September 1988, when the military regime will have completed its 15th year in power.

In the plebiscite Chileans will have to decide on the single candidate who will be chosen by the Army, Navy, and Air Force commanders and by the Carabineros director.

Government and opposition circles believe that the candidate will be Pinochet himself who, according to the opposition, "has been campaigning around the country."

Court Reduces Charges Against Bustos

PY041603 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Santiago Court of Appeals decided to uphold the indictment of Manuel Bustos, Moises Labrana, and Arturo Martinez for their responsibility in calling the 7 October general strike.

The court, however, reduced the charges against Bustos, Labrana and Martinez, within the limits of the state security laws, and dropped charges against politicians Jose Sanfuentes and Juan Manuel Parra.

Terrorists' Death Sentences Changed

PY041816 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Santiago Court of Appeals sentenced three MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members, previously sentenced to death for the assassination of the late Santiago Intendant Carol Urzua, to a total of 70 years in prison.

Terrorist Hugo Marchant Moya was sentenced to 28 years and 1 day in prison for stealing a taxi and a bus later used to hold up a gas station. His sentence was increased for his participation in an assault and robbery involving a shop in Cema-Chile [mothers' center]. The other two MIR members included in the decision are Carlos Araneda Miranda and Jorge Palma Donoso, condemned on similar charges. The three terrorists killed the late Major General Carol Urzua and his two bodyguards in an ambush on 30 August 1983.

Court Investigates CNI Detention of Family

PY050304 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The Santiago Third Court of Appeals this afternoon ordered the National Intelligence Center [CNI] and ad-hoc military prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva to submit reports on the detention of an entire family in its own residence for almost 24 hours.

This information was disclosed by attorney (Nilde Garcia), who filed a writ of amparo on behalf of therapist (Jemita Gonzalez Gonzalez), her three children, and her brother (Alejandro Gonzalez Gonzalez). [passage omitted]

The attorney added that information has also been requested from the police and security forces with regard to the whereabouts of a young girl, identified only as (Ximena Alejandra), who was also with the family and who was taken by the kidnappers to an unknown place. Garcia said that nobody knows where the girl is.

The incident started at 0130 on Monday, 2 November, when 15 CNI agents arrived at the home of (Jemita Gonzalez) on (Charles Hamilton) Street in Las Condes neighborhood. At that time (Jemita Gonzalez), who is a therapist and had lived in exile in Germany, was at home with her three sons, her brother, and (Ximena Alejandra), who had come to stay with her.

The CNI agents took (Alejandro Gonzalez) and (Ximena Alejandra) out of the house. Since then none of them has seen the young girl.

Alejandro was returned to the house 15 hours later, after being questioned at an unkown location about his activities. The agents detained the entire family for 23 hours, during which they subjected them to thorough interrogations. The agents also searched the house.

On Monday afternoon [name indistinct], acting judge of the 12th criminal court, went to the Gonzalez' home, where the judge was informed by the CNI agents that they were carrying out orders given by ad-hoc prosecutor Fernando Torres.

Colombia

Barco Says No Plans To Suspend Elections

PA071842 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Hernando Corrales report]

[Text] President Virgilio Barco has presided over ceremonies to mark the 96th anniversary of the national police. The president decorated policemen wounded during a recent attack on Arauca. He also honored the mothers and widows of the 12 policemen killed in that attack.

Barco said the government does not plan to suspend elections in any region of the country; however, each situation will be examined in due time. He defended the work of Liberal parliamentarians and expressed confidence that they will get approval for reforms proposed by the government:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr President, is the government contemplating new measures because violence continues in this country?

[Barco] Violence can be stopped through an action involving all citizens, through dissuasion and the enforcement of laws. The Armed Forces and the police are here for that. Peace cannot be decreed or achieved overnight. [end recording]

Police General Director General Jose Guillermo Medina Sanchez announced that 6,000 new agents will reinforce the most conflict-ridden areas:

[Begin Medina recording] The national police have faced a very difficult situation in the past few days. However, morale has been strengthened and this allows us to continue fighting subversion without hesitation and to bring about peace and calm, which the country wants so much. [end recording]

Pipelines Explode in Barrancabermeja 5 Nov

PA080344 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] The first estimates of losses due to yesterday's explosion at the Barrancabermeja oil and gas pipelines reached 40 million pesos. The total amount of the losses will be known tonight, when the petroleum supply returns to normal, following repairs. It is believed the total amount may surpass 80 million pesos.

Work on the broken pipeline continued today. The initial losses include the destabilization of pressure at the refinery, the physical damage at the explosion area, and the spillage of thousands of barrels of petroleum.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The loss of crude petroleum is 6,000 barrels. [end recording]

ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] President Francisco Chona, however, said that the enterprise suffered no losses due to sabotage this year. [Begin Chona recording] ECOPETROL suffered no attacks this year. [end recording]

The ECOPETROL technicians repairing the pipeline hope the petroleum supply will be reestablished tonight.

Liberal Mayor,3 UP Members Murdered 3 Nov

PA041758 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Bogota, 3 Nov (EFE)—One Liberal mayor and three members of the Leftist Patriotic Unity [UP] were murdered today by unidentified persons. This brings to 480 the number of UP members murdered in the 2 years the group has existed.

The Liberal mayor was Raul Puentes Nunez, mayor of Chiscas, Boyaca Department, in the heart of the country.

Boyaca government secretary German Camacho blamed the murder on "two uniformed persons who left Army of National Liberation (ELN) literature behind."

The three UP members were murdered in Cordoba Department, in the northwestern part of the country. Two of them were identified as Julio Ruiz Gomez and Oscar Madera Diaz.

In a communique delivered to the press tonight, the Camilista Union-ELN (UC-ELN) denied it is holding Rodrigo Arenas Betancur, a 68-year-old sculptor who was kidnapped on 18 October in Medellin.

The kidnappers have not contacted the relatives of the sculptor—one of the most famous ones in Colombia—or made any announcement since he was kidnapped.

Another UP Member Killed

PA070251 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 1730 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Another Patriotic Union (UP) member was murdered today at 0800 in Antioquia. Alberto Leon Munoz Lopera, 35, a lawyer specializing in labor matters and UP executive secretary in Antioquia, was riddled with bullets as he was leaving his residence. He had been receiving deaths threats for 10 months. The assassins, who disarmed Munoz Lopera's bodyguard, shot him using 9mm pistols. They then drove away in a Renault 18. The murder took place near the Pablo Tobon Uribe Theater, very close to a police security point.

Ecuador

Plane Damage Extends Felipe Gonzalez Stopover

PA061350 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] A breakdown in the hydraulic system of a Spanish Air Force plane has forced Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to remain in the country for 15 hours. He took advantage of this opportunity to hold a lengthy dialogue with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero in the FAE [Ecuadoran Air Force] Officers' Club, where he spent the night.

Gonzalez, who arrived in Quito on Wednesday from Uruguay for a 2-hour technical stopover, was greeted at Simon Bolivar Airport by his Ecuadoran counterpart, who invited Gonzalez to converse with him for a few minutes in the FAE Officers' Club while the presidential plane was being refueled.

However, there was a breakdown in the pipes of the hydraulic system that controls the brakes and undercarriage of the Spanish Air Force DC-8 plane. The damage could not be immediately repaired and after waiting until 0400, Febres Cordero departed to rest in his residency while the illustrious guest had to stay until 1100 yesterday in the FAE Officers' Club. The Ecuadoran president returned to the club to participate in a short departure ceremony for the Spanish prime minister and his retinue.

Radical Liberal Presidential Candidate Named

PA021227 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] The Ecuadoran Radical Liberal Party has been registered through the membership of former diplomat Miguel Albornoz and economist (Roberto Gorbauns), before Gonzalo Roman, secretary of the supreme electoral tribunal. This was the latest presidential and vice presidential candidacy to be registered, putting the number of Ecuadoran presidential candidates at 10.

Candidate Miguel Albornoz called on youths to accelerate the country's development and realize technological transfers.

Peru

MRTA Column Occupies City, Holds Hostages

PA061404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1342 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (AFP)—According to preliminary reports, a guerrilla column of the MRTA (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement) today occupied the Amazonian city of Juanjui, 600 km northeast of Lima; took 60 policemen hostage; and seized weapons during an operation that left 4 wounded.

The daring operation was confirmed for AFP by MRTA members who replied to a telex call in ENTELPERU [National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru] offices in that city, located in San Martin Department. No authority in Lima has yet commented on this incursion.

The MRTA reported that some 120 combatants of the self-styled "Northwestern Front" entered Juanjui at 0500 (1000 GMT), overpowered the police, and assumed total control of the city.

Ministry Issues Communique

PA071817 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1704 GMT 7 Nov 87

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (DPA)—The three police stations and public offices in Juanjui, in the forest area of northwestern Peru, which were attacked yesterday by MRTA guerrillas, were virtually reduced to rubble.

Law enforcement forces deployed from Lima today said that the city was occupied for several hours by "narcoterrorists," who fled into the forest, where they are being pursued.

The rebels used dynamite to destroy the three police stations, the National Telecommunications Enterprise office, the post office building, the Electoral Registry, the office of the justice of the peace, the provincial public prosecutor's office, the airport building, and the Army's recruitment office.

The official casualty count of one of the worse extremist offensives in that region of the country is one dead and six wounded policemen and three wounded civilians. They were evacuated via AERLIMA [not further identified]. Several are in serious condition.

An Interior Ministry official communique states that the attackers were "narcoterrorists." The minister admitted that MRTA members were among them, but he ruled out the presence of extremists from the other subversive group, namely, the Maoist Shining Path group.

The MRTA claimed responsibility for the attack on Juanjui through anonymous phone calls to the media in Lima.

This movement, which until recently only operated in urban areas, mainly Lima, opened its first rural guerrilla front in the forests of northwestern Peru, where it has already attacked other cities.

Garcia's Comments Reported

PA081525 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 87

[Text] Calm has returned to Juanjui, capital of Mariscal Caceres Province. Early yesterday, the population was in a state of shock in a natural reaction to the violent raid on the city. We repeat: Full activities have been resumed in Juanjui following the intervention of police forces. Today, beginning at 1700, the joint forces sent by the government to various points in San Martin Department to prevent further disruptions of peace left Tarapoto Airport.

It is not true that state offices in Juanjui were blown up or looted. The only buildings damaged in the raid were the three police posts—those of the Republican Guard, the Civil Guard, and the Peruvian Investigative Police. Reports have undoubtedly exaggerated the number of participants in the raid. This was apparently caused by the lack of communication with Juanjui yesterday.

Meanwhile, President Alan Garcia has said the government will fight terrorism firmly but within the framework of the law and democracy:

[Begin recording] We already have firm information that several groups of drug traffickers and terrorists—they work together there to see how they can best use the area for their own economic benefit—who had been expelled by the police in the last large-scale operation entered Juanjui from various directions and occupied the Plaza de Armas for some time. Regretfully, our police forces are dispersed in various posts in Juanjui. One Civil Guard officer was killed in the attack. The attackers then withdrew toward Bellavista. They passed by Bellavista and disappeared toward the northeast. Army and police forces are tracking them down with helicopters.

However, these are the remnants of groups that have been displaced from Paraiso, Monzon, and Tocachi, where hundreds of terrorists and drug traffickers were active with impunity in the last few months. The remnants regrouped momentarily and staged a passing show in Juanjui that cost us the life of a lieutenant.

I regret that very alarming reports have been made in this regard. There has been talk of 500 terrorists; that is, of an army that, to begin with, would be impossible to maintain in that area. It is illogical to talk about such a number. There has been talk of executions. A radio station reported that 30 people were executed at the Plaza de Armas in Juanjui. Newspapers talk about 12 or 20 dead. I think one has to be very prudent about these matters.

We are waging a very difficult war on the terrorists and drug traffickers, who have teamed up in an impregnable and hard-to-reach area. However, we will become their foremost collaborators if we attach to them the importance they want to have. I think we and the media must assume a very great responsibility in this regard. One has to verify the news very carefully. The news must be released, but only after it has been clearly confirmed. In contrast to this objective and responsibility, a raid by some 60 terrorists fleeing from Toacachi and other places has now been depicted as an unstoppable advance by 500 armed men who executed 30 people.

What can I say? The war against terrorism is severe and harsh. It will last quite some time, because conditions have been festering that will make its eradication take a long time. The eradication will take a long time, within the framework of democracy and the law, and with harshness. Our attitude should be not to join the anxiety and the terrorism, which is the subversives' objective. [end recording]

Venezuela

Lusinchi Pays Visit to Netherlands Antilles

PA030242 [Editorial Report] Caracas Television Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 2 November carries a 10-minute report on Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's visit to the Netherlands Antilles, which ended on 1 November. The announcer says Lusinchi received an honorary degree from the Netherlands Antilles University. The report includes a recording of part of Lusinchi's acceptance speech, in which he says: "There is a climate of tension in Central America. Venezuela, as a member of the Contadora Group, has emphatically said the conflict can only be resolved through overall peace and democratization. The steps taken by the Central American countries in complying with the Esquipulas II agreements have created well-founded hopes that these objectives will be achieved. In addition, current events and an honest interpretation of realities have brought together the Contadora and Support Group member states. This direct and continuous exchange of views has resulted in the creation of the Group of Eight. The presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela will meet in November to seek common political, economic, and cultural solutions. Our proposals will not be exclusively for our eight countries. We hope they will include the entire continent. We want Latin America and the Caribbean to have a common destiny of solidarity, progress, peace, and liberty."

The announcer says the visit included a special session of the Netherlands Antillean Parliament in Lusinchi's honor. In his speech to the Parliament, the announcer continues, Lusinchi recalled Venezuela's historical ties with the Netherlands Antilles and stressed that the islands have at times been a refuge for Venezuelans escaping oppression. The report then carries a recording of part of the speech, in which Lusinchi says: "The consultation mechanism we established in Caracas in February is intended to help identify—through cooperation and understanding—solutions to our immediate problems and a systematic and creative framework for our long-term relations. This serves our mutual interests and is a factor for development and social progress. The path ahead is not easy or simple. However, it opens up new possibilities, consolidates efforts, and, at the same time, provides a firm basis for our nations' political, economic, and social sectors to create a framework of mutual respect and shared work for our mutual goal of rapprochement and cooperation."

The visit ended with a reception given by Lusinchi in honor of the Netherlands Antillean leaders, the announcer says. An agreement for a 9-year extension of the rental contract for the Islas de Curacao oil refinery and an educational agreement were signed during the visit, the announcer adds.

Petkoff Presidential Candidacy Assessed

PA281920 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 21 Oct 87 p A-4

[Article by Juan Paez Avila: "The Other Option"]

[Excerpts] Teodoro Petkoff's second presidential candidacy has created a moderate but interesting national expectation and constitutes a significant step in the search for another option for those Venezuelans who feel the alternative offered by AD [Democratic Action]-COPEI [Social Christian Party] is worn out.

The proclamation ceremony, which was probably organized by the candidate himself, was a simple one, but was attended by a very select group of men and women who, after more than 30 years of political experience, rally around a new idea, a new kind of social struggle with the same goal: socialism. The participation of the MAS [Movement Toward Socialism] leadership and of MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], of friends and followers who represent in the 1980's a generation that has gained experience in political struggle, in study, and in scientific research, lended an atmosphere of seriousness to the ceremony proclaiming Teodoro's candidacy, which was sealed with the speech by the candidate, who is evidently prepared to rule.

In his speech, Teodoro outlined the basic ideas that a president might put into practice to open the path for democracy, economic development, social justice, peace, and Latin American integration.

Democracy must be improved with more democracy. The power of the president must be limited to what is strictly necessary in order for him to carry out his duties in a true democracy, which is created to serve the citizen and which cannot be permanently trampled upon by the intolerance of a policeman or by any high-ranking public official. The ruler has more duties than rights. Political reform must turn the president, the Executive Branch in general, the congressmen, and aldermen into true representatives of the citizen, of the voter. [passage omitted]

The nation's wealth must be equally distributed among all Venezuelans, giving each one opportunities for employment and a standard of living that would eliminate the hunger and the food shortage that a high percentage of the people experience. [passage omitted]